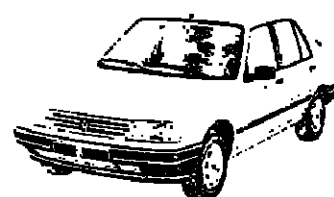




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King Hussein opens fully-attended summit

● We are one nation and will remain so ● It is incumbent on us to stand together in defence of our identity
● Main Arab cause is the struggle with Israel ● There's no hope except in unity to face challenges in the Gulf, Palestine and Lebanon ● Internecine fighting is most dangerous to us all ● Bilateral relations are no substitute to joint action ● We believe in rebuilding Arab solidarity and the necessity for collective Arab action ● Our nation and people have waited long for this meeting and representation here will compensate for past delays

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Sunday opened a full-scale extraordinary Arab summit with a call on Arab leaders to confront with a united stand threats posed by Iran and Israel to the Arab World.



His Majesty King Hussein at the formal opening of the summit on Sunday. His Majesty is flanked by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi (left). Behind the King are Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. Al Syed Al Munji Al Faqih, director of Mr. Klibi's office and counsellor for the Arab League is at extreme left (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

True national commitment."

Following is a translated text of the King's speech:

"I greet you in your country Jordan and welcome you to this

summit meeting. May I also convey to you the great joy that has overwhelmed us all by your presence here in this steadfast country, and may I also convey to you

the deep pride that has filled our souls by your decision to convene this summit in our small country, which has become great with your presence and will become even

greater through your decisions that would fulfil the aspirations of the Arab Nation.

"I thank God for gathering us together and facilitating our

meeting through which we intend to pursue the course of righteousness and good. We thank God, who united our hearts, making us brothers through His blessings.

"Our nation has waited long for this meeting, and our peoples have been longing for this summit to be convened, for reasons that had frequently developed only to retreat and then to emerge again. Each reason each time was sufficient for a summit meeting by Arab leaders to examine the nation's conditions and look into means of tackling their affairs and taking the initiative towards settling them. God Almighty has allowed this meeting to take place only after all steps had been taken for bringing different views and stands closer together. This complete gathering and representation at different levels is sufficient to compensate for the past delays and can make up for any loss and achieve the aspired objectives.

"Our peoples have long suffered from estrangement, and constant frustration, and from all kinds of sufferings that almost caused them to lose confidence in their capabilities and to capitulate. This is the worst that can befall any nation on earth. This

situation can easily lead a desperate nation to fall victim to indifference and defeatism and to reliance on others.

"For this reason, we believe in the importance of rebuilding solidarity among Arab countries and promoting joint Arab action. Although the majority of Arab states have consolidated their inter-relations and promoted cooperation and understanding among themselves, we still have to strive for pan-Arab action.

"Bilateral Arab relations, though of value and advantage, can never serve as a substitute for pan-Arab action. We are one nation and will remain so... and the danger that is looming in the offing is threatening us all, and is not confined to one country or another."

"Whatever befalls one Arab country will soon permeate other Arab countries, and for this reason we must stand together to defend our national entity and our Arab Order and our national culture. These are deeply-rooted but were brought to light again in a modern form early this century when our ancestors rose to struggle for Arab unity.

(Continued on page 3)

King, in address to closed summit session, analyses Arab situation and urges firm action

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein urged Arab leaders on Sunday to take a clear and resolute decision to end the Gulf war and for agreement on a mechanism ensuring a proper follow-up and implementation of the decision, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri announced.

Mr. Masri told a press conference that in his speech to the first closed session of the extraordinary Arab summit conference, the King highlighted the similarities between Arab conflicts with Iran and Israel saying that both states had regional designs on Arab territories and that each exploits religion for political purposes.

According to Mr. Masri, who was reading from a prepared statement later handed to reporters

after the conference, the King criticised the U.S. policy in the Middle East saying Israel "has succeeded in diverting the role of the United States from that of a superpower with a special responsibility for world peace into the role of sponsor of Israel and its interests."

The King outlined the reasons for Arab failure to agree on a unified position on the major problems and challenges confronting the Arabs as well as the means to overcome them. These were:

— "Bilateral differences growing out of political disagreement.
— "A narrow national vision resulting from the preoccupation of each Arab state with its own development, security and defence concerns.
— "An unjustifiable exaggeration in the application of the

profit and loss motive in dealing with national issues, with an eye to gain at the state level, despite all indications that this approach is counterproductive."

The King stressed the need to restore vitality to the Arab League and warned that "if this is not done, then the Arabs will have met their enemies halfway in their attempts to weaken the Arab Nation."

According to the statement, the King said that isolating Egypt outside the Arab League "further contributes to weakening the underpinnings of the Arab Order."

Following is the full text of the statement:

His Majesty King Hussein, chairman of the conference, gave a comprehensive 60-minute, three-

(Continued on page 6)

King holds meeting with leaders of UAE, Algeria and S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein held a meeting on Sunday evening with United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, and Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who also is head of Jordan's delegation to the extraordinary Arab Summit conference, and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

King holds bilateral talks with Arab leaders in pursuit of coordination

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Sunday held separate meetings with Arab leaders attending the extraordinary Arab summit here in pursuit of his relentless efforts aimed to achieve the best level of Arab coordination and unity on vital issues to be tackled by the conference.

The series of talks which the King held over Saturday and Sunday were said to have centred among other things on the summit's expected stand on the Iran-Iraq war and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The King's campaign to smooth out Arab difference and to find common denominators on which Arab unity can be reached has been an important characteristic of Jordan's policy with Arab states. The King's contacts, however, intensified after the Arab foreign ministers decision last month to hold the summit in Amman.

By the time the summit opened on Sunday, the King had already met with several Arab leaders at the place of their residence in Amman. He called on the Kuwaiti emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Royal Court Chief Marwan Qasem. The King also met with the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon and Syrian Pres-

ident Hafez Al Assad. The King later met with Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia. Prince Hassan attended part of the meetings along with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Mr. Qasem and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Meanwhile, heads of Arab delegations also continued their side meetings and consultations in the final hours before the opening of the summit.

Sheikh Jaber met President Gouled, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid met with Prime Minister Rifai, Lebanese President Amin Gemayel also met with Mr. Rifai and both meetings were in the presence of the Jordanian and Lebanese delegations to the summit. North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh met with Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa of Bahrain with members of both delegations attending.

South Yemen's head of state Haidar Abu Bakr Al Attas held a meeting with Sheikh Issa and Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, emir of Qatar, met with Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said of Oman.

President Saleh also met with Mr. Gemayel, who later met with President Benjedid. Mr. Attas held talks with Sudanese head of state Mohammed Mirghani who in turn met with the emir of Bahrain. The South Yemeni leader met with Sultan Qaboos. Iraqi President Hussein met with Mr. Mirghani and the Sudanese delegation.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi met separately

(Continued on page 3)

Klibi: U.N. should expel Iran for its stand over 598

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

ARAB LEAGUE Secretary General Chadli Klibi on Sunday called for the expulsion of Iran from the United Nations if Tehran continues to reject Security Council Resolution 598 in its entirety.

Addressing the formal opening session of the extraordinary Arab summit which was earlier opened by His Majesty King Hussein, Mr. Klibi also called on the Arab leaders gathered here to chart a course of joint action to safeguard Arab national security.

Mr. Klibi noted that despite efforts by Arab states and the international community to seek a peaceful end to the seven-year-old Gulf war, Iran "has insisted on continuing the war."

"Iran has aggravated tension in the region by planting mines in (Arab) territorial and international waters, attacking oil tankers, provoking criminal disorders in the heart of Mecca during the last pilgrimage season and multiplying its threats against the security of Kuwait," Mr. Klibi pointed out.

Referring to Iran's firing of missiles at Kuwait, the secretary general said that "not for one single moment can we forget... missiles have already reached one of our countries (Kuwait) which has made the peace issue one of its main concerns." "...our states should adopt a collective and planned action... so that Resolution 598 is implemented in its entirety and according to the sequence of the published text."

Following is a translation of Mr. Klibi's speech:

Your Majesty, President of the Conference, Majesties, Excellencies, Royal Highnesses,

It is a source of pride for our nation, as much as the testimony of the solidarity bonds that unite our countries, that the Arab leaders have decided to convene this extraordinary summit to discuss the serious dangers that are threatening our states and the very future of our nation.

Your Majesty, President of the Conference,

The wisdom, lucidity and noble principles that animate Your

Majesty's actions have played an essential role in creating favourable conditions for this summit. Sir, in preparing for this summit, you have, in fact, exerted tremendous efforts and established contacts and consultations with your brothers, the leaders of our countries. Your proceedings have undoubtedly contributed greatly to the realisation of the hopes that our nation has for this conference.

Allow me, sir, to express to you my deepest esteem.

Sir, Majesties, Excellencies, Royal Highnesses,

The convening of this summit, amid a situation marked by increasing aggravations and threats means, above all, that our states are determined to jointly seek the right means to face them.

This is how the forceful bond that links the different parts of our nation is confirmed; this bond groups us on a single front and in a unified effort through a coherent and harmonious vision of our common future — a bond that no other organisation can claim to boast and which has justifiably

(Continued on page 7)

Promising signs of unanimity seen on first full day of summit

By Bader Abdul Haq
Special to the Jordan Times

WELL-INFORMED Arab sources said Sunday the deliberations of Arab leaders during the first day of the extraordinary Arab summit indicated a minimum level of Arab unanimity over all topics of discussion.

The source told the Jordan Times that His Majesty King Hussein's inaugural speech at the opening ceremony and the subsequent address, as outlined, to journalists by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, constituted a general framework of the course of the summit conference and was welcomed by Arab leaders.

On reconciliation efforts between Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the source said a three-hour "in-depth dialogue" had taken place between the two leaders in the presence of King Hussein.

The source, however, denied press reports that the two leaders met on Sunday, hours before the official opening of the summit conference. Top-level contacts were to continue through Sunday night to further the reconciliation effort. The source was almost positive that both leaders would meet before Monday morning.

Conference sources say that the Arab leaders are working to draft a compromise formula to be accepted by both sides, a formula that would ask Syria for flexibility on its support for Iran. Iraq's acceptance of the formula would open the door for "a new phase in Syrian-Iraqi relations," a step which will enable the Amman summit conference to bypass the most crucial hurdle before its success; different Arab stands on the Iran-Iraq war and the need to reach Arab unanimity on the subject.

According to the sources the

overnight contacts among the Arab leaders here were bound to be "intensified and diversified" to the extent that the summit might not convene any of its set sessions on Monday.

On efforts aimed at arranging a meeting between Mr. Assad and Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, the source said United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan and other Gulf leaders had expressed willingness to join King Hussein in his efforts in that regard.

The source said the question of readmitting Egypt to the Arab League was one of very important topics brought up during bilateral talks.

The general trend now, the source said, is that Arab countries seeking restoration of diplomatic relations with Cairo may do that individually in order to avoid debate and schism.

Gulf states said poised to resume ties with Egypt

By Isam Hamza
Reuter

GULF Arab states plan to restore full relations with Egypt even if the Arab summit which opened in Amman on Sunday rejects their plea for the formal reinstatement of Cairo, into the Arab League, Gulf delegation sources said.

The sources said the decision was taken in principle by leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ahead of the summit.

Egypt's Arab League membership was suspended and most Arab countries cut diplomatic ties with Cairo because it signed a separate peace agreement with Israel in 1979.

Syria and Libya have adamantly opposed moves to restore Egypt's membership unless it renounces the Camp David peace accords with Israel which violate Arab League commitments banning ties with the Jewish state.

The sources said the six GCC states — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) — wanted Egypt back in the Arab fold to counter what they see as the growing military threat from Iran.

The GCC states will first urge the summit to agree to the reinstatement of Egypt, the sources said.

"But if the issue is vetoed by any Arab state, the Gulf coun-

tries will restore ties individually," one source said.

The sources said the GCC states would resume full relations within a week.

UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, who chaired Sunday's GCC meeting, said in an eve-of-summit newspaper interview that he would call at the summit for Egypt's return to the Arab League.

Summit delegation sources said Syria, while rejecting Egypt's formal return to the Arab League, accepted that it was powerless to prevent individual states from restoring ties.

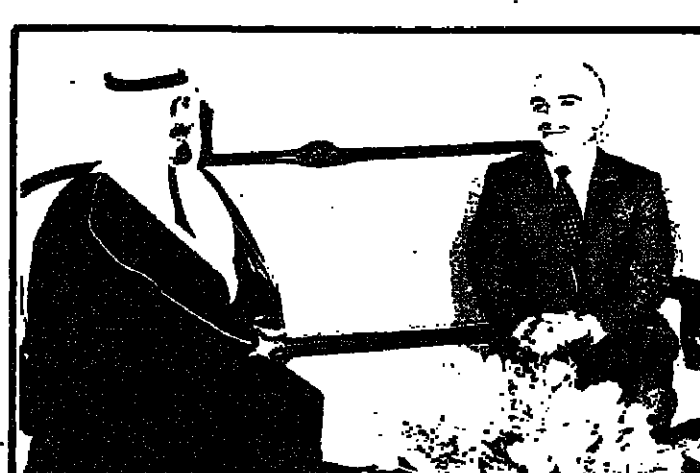
All Arab League decisions have to be taken unanimously.



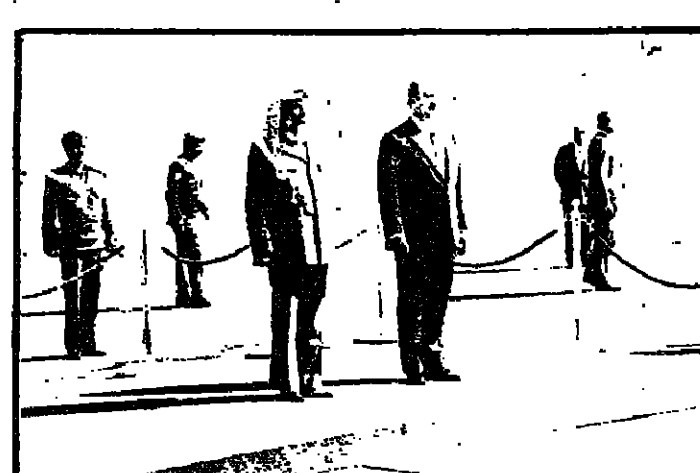
Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah of Kuwait



Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani of Qatar



Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia



Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat



Major Abdul Salam Jalloud of Libya



Foreign Minister Mahmoud Al Mestiri of Tunisia



Foreign Minister Mohammad Al Amin Ould Injia of Mauritania



Crown Prince Sidi Mohammad of Morocco

Jordanians view summit with great anticipation

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanians were glued to their television and radio sets for more than an hour Sunday evening as His Majesty King Hussein made his keynote address to the opening session of the Arab Nation's long-awaited extraordinary summit conference.

People watching the summit's colourful opening ceremony, or listening to their radio sets trying to picture the whole event, while eagerly awaiting the King's welcoming speech, were heartened by the fact that representatives of the Arab League's 21 active member countries finally made their way to Amman.

"I left whatever I was doing and stuck my head into the TV to make sure that what I was seeing was not a dream. If it was not for my TV set, I would have never believed that the representatives of the millions of my Arab brethren finally met," said a prominent researcher.

Fifteen Arab heads of state, including kings and sheikhs, the crown princes of Saudi Arabia

and of Morocco, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the foreign ministers of Tunisia and Libya are all here, making the event the first fully-attended Arab summit since the 1978 summit in Baghdad.

Flags of the participating countries added colour and vibrance to the Jordanian capital as King Hussein and his guests, many in their traditional Arab robes, whisked their way through the freshly-paved roads to attend a conference, which represents a final hope for the return to collective Arab action.

A renowned political analyst said he was struck by King Hussein's speech, which he believed was "the final alarm for Arabs to ensure the continuation of the Arab Order and to ensure the Arab national security."

"I've never heard anything as frank as what the King said in his speech regarding the need for a collective Arab action to tackle all threats facing us," said one of the senior officials who was present during the summit's inaugural ceremony.

Nearly 400 exclusive invitees made their way to the Royal

Cultural Centre (RCC) to attend the opening session as police and armed forces personnel kept a tight security lid in and around the area. Those attending the opening included former Jordanian prime ministers, cabinet members, top military and civil officials, notables and dignitaries, members of the diplomatic corps, special invitees and members of the 21 Arab delegations.

The exclusive guests were the first to arrive at the RCC. They were guided to their assigned seats by officials from the Department of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, assisted by women dressed in handcrafted traditional Jordanian and Palestinian dresses.

As participant delegations sat in their assigned seats around the summit's horseshoe-shaped table, anticipating the Arab leaders' gala entrance, a number of them were seen shaking hands and kissing their colleagues. Others were nervously nodding their heads and whispering in the ears of their neighbours.

A mixed mood of optimism coupled with scepticism among the delegations was broken when

all present in the hall stood up to welcome the Arab leaders and representatives as they entered following their host, King Hussein.

The silence that preceded this entrance was interrupted for 15 minutes when more than 120 local, Arab and foreign photo-journalists and members of television crews rushed in to take snap shots of the historic gathering.

All eyes were focusing on King Hussein as he delivered his 10-minute inaugural speech from beneath a huge summit emblem — the symbol of the Arab League.

Wearing a dark suit, King Hussein, the chairman of the conference, was surrounded by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Qasem, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi, and Mr. Al Sayed Al Munji Al Faqih, director of Mr. Klibi's office and advisor at the Arab League.

In his 20-minute speech to the opening session, Mr. Klibi called for collective action in order to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 in its entirety.

Both King Hussein's and Mr. Klibi's speeches made a direct link between the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and its dangerous effects on the Arab Order.

Following the 35-minute opening ceremony, and apart from the official delegations accompanying each head of state or representative, the exclusive invitees were asked to leave the hall to prepare for the summit's first series of closed sessions.

The first closed session included a comprehensive 60-minute speech by His Majesty, which tackled all pressing issues facing the Arab Nation.

The official Jordanian delegation to the summit is headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and includes: Mr. Rifai, Mr. Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Finance Minister Hanna Odeh.

All Arab League members attend Amman summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman summit became the first fully-attended summit since 1978 with the Sunday arrivals of seven heads of Arab delegations to the meeting.

The seven leaders who arrived in Amman on Sunday were accorded official welcome ceremonies at the airport.

Among those arriving Sunday was Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, first deputy prime minister of Saudi Arabia, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and a six-member delegation.

They were welcomed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

Also present to welcome the Saudi delegation was Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi and Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Mohammad Rasoul.

Soon after his arrival, Crown Prince Abdullah made a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, in which he said that the conference must tackle the challenges and threats posed to the Arab Nation. He said that this required an immense effort on the part of the Arab delegations so that the outcome of their meeting could be successful.

The Saudi crown prince said that the Arab Nation holds great hope that this important meeting will result in unity and collective action for achieving the nation's goals.

This meeting, he said, comes while complex critical issues con-

front the Arabs — a situation requiring maximum cooperation and alertness. "The Arabs are confronted with the issue of Israel's occupation of Arab territory, the question of Lebanon, the Gulf conflict and security in the Gulf region," Crown Prince Abdullah said. He said that Saudi Arabia has sought to maintain Arab solidarity and hopes that this meeting will be crowned with success.

Also arriving Sunday was the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, at the head of his country's delegation to the summit. The delegation was welcomed by Crown Prince Hassan, Mr. Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Mr. Abu Odeh and other officials.

In a statement upon arrival, Sheikh Khalifa said that he was optimistic that the summit would yield fruitful results. "The Arab Nation has waited so long for this meeting, which is seen as instrumental to in reestablishing solidarity among Arab states," Sheikh Khalifa said.

Prince Mohammad, the crown prince of Morocco, arrived Sunday leading his country's delegation to the meeting. He was welcomed at the airport by Prince Hassan and Jordanian officials, as well as Mr. Klibi.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Al Mestiri arrived later in Amman. Mr. Mestiri and the Tunisian delegation were welcomed by Mr. Masri and other Jordanian officials.

Also arriving Sunday was the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who was accompanied by the Kuwaiti delegation. His Majesty King Hussein led Jordanian officials at a ceremony to welcome the Kuwaiti emir.

Another arrival on Sunday was Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat who was welcomed by Mr. Rifai and Jordanian officials, as well as Mr. Klibi.

Libya's delegation to the summit is headed by Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, who arrived in Amman Sunday and was welcomed by Mr. Rifai and other ministers.

Meanwhile, Sudanese head of state Ahmad Al Mirghani, who arrived here Saturday at the head of his delegation to the meeting, made a statement to Petra in which he expressed optimism about the summit's success. He said that the summit was deemed necessary in view of the host of problems and difficulties the Arab Nation is now facing. "I have felt that the Arab leaders fully understand and appreciate the serious responsibility confronting them and the grave dangers to which their nation is being exposed. It is hoped that they will arrive at a formula for solutions," Mr. Mirghani said.

Referring to the civil war in Sudan, Mr. Mirghani said that his government has called for a general conference, which he hoped will open the way for a solution to the problem.

Mauritania is represented by a delegation led by Foreign Minister Mohammad Al Amin Ould Injia, who arrived in Amman Saturday night to take part in the summit meeting.

King opens summit

(Continued from page 1)

"The sources of dangers and threats that we face have become numerous but the most devastating ones are those that are within us... the divisions and ineffectual strife; these are the sources of ills and tribulation. There is no means for salvation except through offsetting and overcoming these sources of trouble, and there is no hope except through unity of ranks and rebuilding our intrinsic force. We are capable of confronting the threats posed to our nation in the Gulf, Palestine and Lebanon."

"The Iran-Iraq war has now entered its eighth year and assumed serious national and international dimensions. This war is no more confined to Iraq alone... but has now extended to engulf brotherly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. What is happening is not a mere Iraqi-Iranian conflict, but it is rather more serious one that is threatening the security of the whole region and the world peace at large; and it is also a threat to the Arab Order."

"We should all confront it together in true commitment to our ancestors who offered sacrifices to lay down this order and to defend it; and in honour of our martyrs who offered their souls for its survival; and also for the sake of our future generations who aspire for a free life in a secure and prosperous nation."

"The Gulf war has brought about complications that we still witness their consequences in the

Gulf region. These developments have further complicated the matter and necessitated a unified Arab stand for all efforts for peace between the two Muslim neighbours Iraq and Iran — and the restoration of the Gulf region to its normal position; an oasis of security and tranquillity. This unified stand is needed to stop the tragic bleeding in manpower and material, and to transform the Gulf into a minaret of construction and progress for the whole region in an atmosphere of affinity and brotherly coexistence."

"The Arab-Israeli conflict is the Arab Nation's prime issue and concern. Jordan, Syria and Lebanon continue to pay the price of confronting Israel's expansionism and continued occupation of Arab land directly and through their own means and resources. But all the Arabs continue to live through the tragedy of Israeli occupation day by day, and continue to confront occupation through cohesion and steadfastness, based on faith and true national commitment."

"This form of national commitment should serve as a criteria for our inter-relations and our policies at all levels."

"This meeting is one for members of the same family, watched by people from within and outside the Arab World. Hopes are attached to this meeting and you brothers are worthy of this confidence and trust and capable of fulfilling the nation's aspirations."

King pursues coordination

(Continued from page 1)

with the South Yemeni and Algerian presidents and later held a meeting with the emir of Bahrain.

On Sunday, President Gemayel received the newly-appointed Tunisian foreign minister Mr. Mahmoud Al Mestiri, who is head of the Tunisian delegation to the summit, and the Tunisian ambassador to Lebanon, Mr. Said Ibn Mustafa.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Ghassan Tuwaini and Elie Salem, who are members of the official Lebanese delegation to the summit.

During the meeting, Mr. Mestiri briefed Mr. Gemayel on the

recent developments in Tunisia and relayed to the Lebanese president greetings from the new Tunisian president, Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali. Mr. Gemayel also asked Mr. Mestiri to convey his greetings to Mr. Ben Ali and wished him success.

After the end of the summit's first closed session on Sunday evening, the King received Sheikh Zayed. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hassan.

The Arab leaders attending the summit were the guests of honour at a dinner hosted by His Majesty the King at the Marriott hotel Sunday night.

Wife of French hostage in Lebanon appeals to Arab leaders to assist in husband's release

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — While all eyes are on the leaders attending the Arab summit in hopes that they will solve some of the problems besetting the Arab World, one pair of eyes, in particular, is focused on the summiters in hope that one of them will help mediate the release of a French hostage in Lebanon.

The wife of the French hostage Jean Paul Hauffmann, Joelle Hauffmann, arrived in Amman on Saturday night to seek fresh help from anyone who is willing to assist in the release of her husband, who has been held in captivity for the last twenty-nine months.

Mr. Hauffmann, 44, was kidnapped on his way to Beirut from the airport outside the Lebanese capital on May 22, 1985. He was in Beirut to report for his weekly paper in Paris l'Evenement du Jeudi.

The first of five video cassettes Mrs. Hauffmann received came one week after the kidnapping; the last on Aug. 21, 1987. The tapes, which were sent to a foreign press agency, confirmed that her husband was alive, and all included a communique that said Mr. Hauffmann was kidnapped because France's policies supported Iraq.

Twice the kidnappers asked for the 17 prisoners in Kuwait, held for sabotaging U.S. and French targets, to be released as a precondition for the release of any French hostages in Lebanon.

The finger has been pointed to the pro-Iranian Islamic group, Hizbollah, as the kidnappers. "It is common knowledge that Hizbollah has kidnapped the French journalists and diplomats in Lebanon, in retaliation for the pro-Iraqi stance held by the French government," said Mrs. Hauffmann.

"We are not saying that the Iraqis are directly responsible; but they do have considerable influence on Hizbollah, and they have helped in releasing some of the hostages in the past," said Mrs. Hauffmann. She believes the real problem is France selling arms to the Iraqi regime.

The French government has tried to normalise relations with Iran through payments outstanding debt from the pre-revolutionary period. The Shah allegedly gave the French government one billion dollars for the construction of a nuclear reactor. Last year, when France repaid one-third of the loan, and five hostages were released. Those released included two elderly French people who were living in Beirut and three French journalists, who were held in captivity since March 8, 1985. They and two other journalists had come to Beirut to gather more information on the alleged killing of French researcher Michel Seurat, who was kidnapped by Mr. Hauffmann.

Mrs. Hauffmann said that Hizbollah, who kidnapped the French citizens, had said that Mr. Seurat was killed because of the deportation of two Iraqis, who had opposed the Iraqi regime, to Iraq. Many Arabs were deported in response to the terrorist attacks which took place in France last year, she explained.

To date, seven French citizens, including three journalists and two diplomats are missing in Lebanon. Their release is sought by the Paris-based group, friends of Jean Paul Hauffmann. The group, which has over 150,000 supporters and over 200 activists ranging from Arabists to journalists, was founded in May 24, 1985 by a friend of Mr. Hauffmann's, Michel Cantal Dupart. Mr. Dupart, who is in Amman with Mrs. Hauffmann, said "We have our own contacts, and, although we inform the French government of what we do, all we do is on our own initiative."

Mrs. Hauffmann explained that the purpose of their visit to Amman is a continuation of their search for a solution. "We are not here to accuse anyone; rather, we want to continue extending our hand of friendship to the Arab World, and to say that the acts of Hizbollah do not punish anyone but the hostages and their families, and that these actions are wrong for all Arabs and for Islam. Innocent people should not pay for the policies of their governments," she said.

On Sunday, Mrs. Hauffmann met with the secretary-general of the Arab League, Chadi Klibi. Mrs. Hauffmann's contacts with Mr. Klibi started one week after her husband was kidnapped and have continued for almost two and a half years. Mrs. Hauffmann said that Mr. Klibi, who met with her and Mr. Dupart between the arriving delegations, promised to facilitate contacts with any delegation who might be able to assist them.

Since her husband's captivity, she and other members of the group have met with Algerian, Palestinian, Syrian, Iranian, Tunisian and Lebanese officials. The Lebanese officials Mrs. Hauffmann has met with include: The late prime minister of Lebanon, Rashid Karami, Hussein Hussein, chief of the Lebanese Parliament; Amal militia leader and Justice Minister Nabih Berri; and Sheikh Shamseddine, a prominent Lebanese Shiite leader.

In a final appeal Mrs. Hauffmann said that the difference between the French people and the Americans, is that France has always considered itself as part of the Mediterranean countries and does not want this tie to be cut. I hope that something will happen this time," she said.

Mrs. Hauffmann has devoted all her time to securing an end to her husband's and other hostages' captivity. Her job as a doctor has been abandoned, as she spends most of her time travelling and with her two children, aged 12 and 14.

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Despite rifts, Arab ranks join for summit

By Philip Shehadi
Reuter

AMMAN — The emergency Arab summit which opened here on Sunday is the first since 1978 to attract all Arab League states, despite rifts as deep as at any time in the last decade.

All 21 delegations invited by King Hussein arrived ahead of the official opening; all but five of them were led by heads of state.

The last time Arab leaders gathered, at Casablanca in 1985, five nations refused to attend and several sent lower ranking delegations.

Arab differences have dogged efforts to hold a regular Arab summit since 1982, when a rare consensus emerged over a Middle East peace plan in Fez, Morocco. But Libya boycotted that meeting, along with previous summits in Fez in 1982 and Amman in 1980.

The late Egyptian President

Jamal Abdul Nasser, to further his dream of Arab unity, called for annual Arab summits in 1964 and hosted the first one in Alexandria.

But Egypt has been excluded from the Arab League since a 1978 summit in Baghdad which condemned its separate peace treaty with Israel. Only 12 regular summits have been held since Nasser made his call, the last one in Fez.

This year's summit is the fourth since the start of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980. The issue is expected to dominate discussions at the meeting.

The first Fez summit in 1981 was aborted after four hours by host King Hassan II when Syria, Libya and Algeria failed to show

up. The second Fez summit in 1982 achieved unanimity on a Middle East peace plan which, for the first time, implicitly recognised Israel.

But numerous attempts to bring Arab leaders together since then have failed, largely because the Gulf war has divided ranks.

Here is a full list of states attending the Amman talks: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, and South Yemen.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation is also represented by its leader, Yasser Arafat.



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A new start

SINCE they became fixtures on the Arab political scene, summit conferences have taken on unparalleled importance whenever they are organised and held, especially at times of heightened disputes and turmoil. In a way, this is analogous to the Arab propensity for making the best of the situation that prevails, no matter how deep or burning the scars of the ever-present reality.

In that sense, even those who doubt the usefulness or viability of attempts to achieve Arab consensus or joint Arab action on every issue of the day can perceive the value in regular clearing of the air and review of the present circumstances confronting the Arab Nation.

All this applies to the current Amman Arab summit, with the added factor that this meeting is taking place at an extraordinary moment in the history of the Arab World. We think, even after only one day of its opening, that the summit proves beyond the shadow of any doubt that there is much to be said about staging such gatherings in spite, or even because of, differences of perception and approach existing across the Arab World. We think, furthermore, that the current summit will result in a significant narrowing and easing of those differences, if only because they have been brought out into the open in a mature and candid way, like a family sorting out its internal stresses and strains.

The speech of His Majesty King Hussein at the opening of the summit conference yesterday was very helpful in sharpening the focus of those attending the meeting on the essential issues facing the Arab family. His Majesty dealt directly with inter-Arab disagreements and disputes which have afflicted the Arab World for so long, and with how these differences have crippled collective Arab action to the detriment of the nations higher interests.

Everyone listening, from the conferees themselves to the man and the woman in the street, must have benefited from the King's frank analysis of the present Arab situation. All are united in cherishing the hope that the Amman summit will produce significant results aimed at ameliorating the Arab economic and political position at this juncture. We think by holding the summit with full attendance by the members of the Arab League, a good start has been made towards that end.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Welcome to Jordan

WE welcome the Arab leaders in Amman and we take heart from their optimistic statements made upon their arrival here in which they expressed full understanding of the responsibilities they shoulder and the dangers they face along with their nation. No one can doubt the Arab credibility which these leaders will now reaffirm and no one doubts that the Arab countries possess huge potentials which the leaders will now put to good use and in the service of their nation. The leaders meeting in Amman now hold in their power vital and decisive decisions which can shape the future of the Arab World and the destiny of its coming generations. Their summit opening Sunday presents a golden chance for offering service to the Arab Nation through unity of ranks and agreement on joint action in which the Arab masses believe and which the Arab leaders are expected to adopt. The Arab masses believe that the road is quite open before their leaders to regain their solidarity in the face of common challenges and threats. The Arab leaders meeting in Amman have the experience, the potential and the determination to act and also enjoy the confidence of their people who now watch and listen. The Arab masses expect harmony, agreement and joint action in the face of their common enemies, and measures to be taken to rid the nation from divisions and problems; and most importantly action vis-a-vis the Gulf war and the occupied Palestinian land. No one can doubt that the Arab heads of state will try to find the shortest way for agreement, and the most effective means for regaining solidarity and adopting common action to deter their enemies and stop aggression on Arab territory. The meeting being held in Amman, not far away from Jerusalem should remind the Arab heads of state of the occupied territory, the captive holy city and the usurped rights of the Palestinian people. Regaining Arab rights is part of the duty of Arab leaders, and safeguarding Arab security remains a priority which these leaders will no doubt work to achieve.

Al Dustour: Arabs look at summit with hope

THE Arab leaders open an extraordinary meeting in Amman Sunday to review the situation in the Arab World and to deal with questions of vital interest to their Arab masses. As the summit meeting convenes amidst great hopes and aspirations, the eyes and the hearts of the Arab people everywhere focus on Amman and await constructive results and agreement on means of confronting challenges and threats. As the Arab leaders meet the challenges continue and the threats and dangers escalate, giving further importance to the summit meeting and doubling the responsibilities and also the efforts of the heads of state whose countries are overburdened with sufferings and tragedies and internal problems. It is because of these facts that the Arab masses at large have been showing interests in this summit, and it is because they have hopes and aspirations to fulfil that they look to these leaders. The Arab masses and their leaders realise that it is too late for further procrastination and delay of serious action. They all realise the seriousness of the situation as a result of continued divisions within the Arab World, continued occupation of Arab land and continued aggression on Arab territory. The Arab leaders have met to confront these issues and it is hoped that they will do all that in their power to come up with solutions. We warmly welcome the Arab leaders in Amman and look forward to their declaration of solidarity and their joint action to serve their nation.

Inter-Arab relations need a new framework

By Waleed Sadi

TO BE fair about it, neither the Arabs nor the other worlds can expect the on-going Amman Arab summit to make miracles in the short time available to it. The issues before the Amman summit are not only numerous but formidable as well. To cite just one example or two, neither the Palestinian conflict nor the Iran-Iraq war can be addressed and rectified fully in such a short time. This is not to mention other endemic crisis as the one that is still engulfing Lebanon. The seeds of such conflicts had been sown several decades ago and no "miracle medicine" can be had by the stroke of a magical wand. Yet the Arab World continues to cling to the hope that such Arab gatherings as the one currently convening between Arab kings and heads of state contain the elusive panacea to Arab woes and challenges. The root of such an optimism could be found in the Arab tribal tradition which continues to permeate life in all its aspects in the Arab Nation including its political dimensions. The sight of Arab leaders kissing one another on the cheeks especially if followed by warm embraces or hugs was normally enough to enflame the hearts of Arabs everywhere with euphoria and optimism. We the Arabs often remind ourselves that we are prone to forgive and forget as fast as we are liable to be engulfed in rage and revenge. But after a series of Arab summits, which left most if not all of our crises in the Arab World intact and unscathed, the Arab peoples have grown to comprehend that the differences between the Arab countries often transcend the personal relations between the Arab leaders. Unfortunately, with the emergence of nation-states within the greater one Arab Nation, there grew and developed competitive national interests between the Arab countries which have their roots and motivation in the very fact that the existing sovereign Arab states are in fact the anti-thesis of the postulation and postulation that one common destiny guides the one Arab Nation from the Gulf to the Ocean.

However, not all is lost on the Arab front which still wages war against Arab division and competitiveness. The executive branch of Arab governments is all omnipotent, a feature of Arab government that can be put into good use. In fact this characteristic of Arab governments everywhere offers the very propitious opportunity to break away from competitive nation-states within the greater Arab Nation and replace it with cooperative policies and practices that once was dictated and forged by Arab nationalism. Arab leaders have the instantaneous power to sway national and sovereign decisions in the direction of Inter-Arab harmony and cooperative-

ness to such a degree that prompts Arab observers to believe that Arab summits have truly the will and jurisdiction to forge common stands on the most formidable issues and conflicts which have hitherto eluded in-depth Arab consensus and common Arab perspective. It is a feat already to have so many Arab leaders come under one "tent" as it were. It is even a greater accomplishment to have some of the Arab leaders on talking terms again after so many years of *muharaba* which entailed the forsaking of even elementary communication. Viewed from this perspective and vantage point of view the convening of the Amman Arab summit could be just the good beginning which could put the "Arab ship" on the right course once again in spite of the great odds against this happening instantaneously. To be sure inter-Arab conflicts and divisions would not disappear into thin air in the course of the three days allotted to the Arab summiters. Nor would it serve the true purpose of Arabism to have such inter-Arab quarrels swept under the rug of the "tent" which is now housing the Amman summit. If only inter-Arab dialogue can begin on good and solid footing during the course of the on-going summit, much can be constructed on the edifice of such a sound dialogue.

As the fortunes of the Arab League system appear to be now on the eclipse due to collapsing general Arab interest in its well being, the Arab states have but two choices to rectify the deterioration in the inter-Arab relations: Either to reverse the tide against the Arab League system by effectively bolstering and reinvigorating it from head to toe with men and material on one hand and restructuring its machineries and mode of operations on the other; or by introducing new inter-Arab machineries and institutions to replace the atrophied existing inter-Arab institutions. There is a whole range of options available to the Arab World in this regard. To be sure there is no shortage of ideas on how to amend the situation within the Arab World. For a start, Arab summits can be institutionalised and tailored to convene on periodic basis rather than on random basis as is the case now. As experience confirms, to convene an Arab summit is a feat per se these days. Should Arab summits become periodic and institutional, at least this formidable task of convening an Arab summit should be dispensed with, leaving the reservoir of Arab energy to be directed to other more substantive tasks and objectives. Secondly, the Arab World can begin to think in terms of a council along the lines of the European Council which functions most successfully in Western Europe within the context of the

European Community. To begin with such an Arab council can be composed of representatives from all the Arab states on equal footing. Also, such Arab representatives can be appointed by the respective Arab states till the time comes when they can be elected by various Arab peoples as is the case in Western Europe. Obviously the mandate of any such inter-Arab council must be clearly defined and spelled out, albeit it would be a modest one for the initial period of its life and exceeding in vigour and scope as the years go by and on the basis of acquired experience. There is no telling how such a projected council will take final shape and form but, I humbly suggest, we should continue to look at the European Council as a model that is worthy of emulation to the greatest extent possible and in ways commensurate with our own specific needs and conditions.

Of course there are many other sound ideas on how to proceed in our collective efforts to rectify our unfortunate state of affairs within the one Arab Nation. The door is wide open for other resourceful proposals which the various subregions of the Arab World can come up with. But whatever the means or ways suggested are, they are not likely to bear fruit unless the Arab states are willing by word and deed to relinquish some of their respective sovereignties in favour of the Arab collective sovereignty. It is high time for the Arab states to realise and take note of the fact that time for the Arab states to realise and take note of the fact that sovereignty is no longer an absolute concept in contemporary international law and that by virtue of the various international treaties or conventions the countries of the world have already relinquished a considerable portion of their respective sovereignties. It must dawn on the Arab states that it is high time that they begin the process of accommodating themselves within the context of an inter-Arab council or treaty or convention as the other countries of the world have already done and begin to shed away some of their respective interests in favour of the collective Arab weal.

If the on-going summit can manage to take some time from the precious time available to its now in Amman to reflect on the ways and means to strengthen inter-Arab contacts and relations and create for that purpose a working group to articulate and elaborate a set of proposals with a view to amend substantively the existing ways and means, then all of us in the Arab World can sigh with relief that time has finally arrived when the "Arab ship" is put on the right course.

Bourguiba: Powerful leader turned helpless old man

TUNIS, Tunisia (AP) — Habib Bourguiba dominated the political life of his country for more than 30 years, but he far outlived his own image of himself as Tunisia's all-powerful, omniscient "supreme combatant."

Increasingly crippled and diminished by arteriosclerosis in the last few years, Bourguiba clung stubbornly to his prerogatives as president-for-life long after he became unable to exercise them.

Bourguiba was removed from office Saturday by Prime Minister Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali, who said the 84-year-old president had become too old and sick to rule.

As a helpless old man still surrounded by the official personality cult on which the government's survival depended, he fell under the domination of an ambitious entourage headed by his niece, Saida Sassi. Not even the highest-ranking ministers could approach Bourguiba outside Saida's presence.

Saida had been banished years earlier from the Carthage presidential palace by Bourguiba's domineering wife, Wassila, who liked to play a major political role of her own.

The two women had developed a bitter, public hatred for each other. Bourguiba invited Saida back to live in the palace in 1985 and a few months later divorced Wassila, who he accused of trying to undermine his authority.

Thereafter, Saida, then 60, reigned supreme over Bourguiba and — some said — over Tunisia, despite her lack of political training or experience.

At a congress of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party in 1986, Saida placed herself in a one-woman front row, directly in front of Mohamed Mzali, who had been prime minister and designated presidential successor for six years.

Mzali was fired abruptly two months later and replaced by Rachid Sfar, who served 15 months before he was replaced by Ben Ali.

Mzali fled into exile and declared that the president-for-life had become the helpless victim of "the ruthless and power-hungry clique that surrounds him."

But the personality cult continued, and photographs of the square-jawed leader have rarely been off the front pages of Tunisian newspapers. Even Saturday morning newspapers that had closed before the change in government was known ran the usual front-page pictures of the president.

To conceal that his strength was failing rapidly — a taboo subject in Tunisia — the state television almost nightly broadcast film of the leader taken when he was at the height of his vigour.

Until the dramatic decline in his health, Bourguiba was one of the world's most respected elder statesmen.

He founded the Neo-Destour Nationalist Movement in the 1930's, dedicated to ending French colonial rule. He spent more than 11 years in French prisons of sedition charges before finally achieving his objective of total independence in 1956.

Bourguiba liked to hear himself described as a great world leader and visionary statesman whose moral authority extended far beyond the borders of his Arab country of nearly 8 million people.

Bourguiba was one of the most consistently pro-Western leaders in Africa and the Arab World. He aggressively turned Tunisia into the most westernised of the Arab countries. In 1971, he was the first Arab leader publicly to advocate mutual recognition with Israel.

However, Bourguiba joined the rest of the Arab World in condemning Egypt's Camp David separate peace agreements with Israel. The Arab League then chose Tunis as its new headquarters when it had to leave Cairo after Egypt's membership was revoked.

Bourguiba was born in the port of Monastir on Aug. 3, 1903, the son of an officer in the symbolic army the French allowed the bey, Tunisia's hereditary but powerless ruler.

One of Bourguiba's first acts in power was to abolish the French-backed Tunisian monarchy and replace it with a republic with himself as president.

He fought against what he regarded as "outdated" Islamic traditions and infuriated fundamentalists by granting equal rights to women and discouraging the monthlong holy fast of Ramadan.

Yet he consistently ignored the advice of Western leaders and some of his own ministers in refusing to tolerate the introduction of a multi-party democratic system for which, he said, the Tunisian people were not ready.

Newspaper publishes excerpts from Begin-Sadat correspondence

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — The architects of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, former Prime Minister Menachem Begin and the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, maintained a lengthy correspondence which included much criticism but reflected a growing personal friendship.

Excerpts from the correspondence were published for the first time over the weekend by the mass-circulation Yediot Aharonot newspaper as Israel prepared to mark the 10th anniversary of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem on Nov. 19, 1977.

The Egyptian president's trip broke the 30-year Arab boycott of Israel and paved the way to a peace treaty between the two countries 16 months later.

The excerpts were published by Yediot diplomatic reporter Shlomo Nakdimon, who served as one of Begin's spokesmen during the peace process with Egypt.

Much of the correspondence between the Egyptian and Israeli leaders dealt with the Palestinian question and the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israel and Egypt began negotiating an arrangement for Palestinian self-rule in the occupied territories immediately after the signing of the peace treaty.

The negotiations had virtually sputtered to a halt by the summer of 1981 and were not renewed after the assassination of Sadat on Oct. 6 of the same year.

In one letter, written in 1980, Sadat urged Begin to yield control of the occupied territories immediately. Sadat suggested that Egypt, Israel, the United

Nations and Palestinian representatives work out security arrangements for the Gaza Strip while the U.N. immediately take over control of the West Bank until the residents of the two areas were granted self-determination.

He promised to take Israel's security needs into account.

But Begin rejected the proposal.

"You continue to support a Palestinian state in (the West Bank and Gaza)," Begin wrote. "Such a state would be a mortal threat to Israel... We must not create such a threat."

In another letter Sadat protested that Begin was wrong when he quoted the Egyptian president as saying Jewish settlements in the occupied territories should be burned down.

Begin retorted that it had taken Sadat five days to deny the report, which first appeared in an Egyptian newspaper.

Sadat sharply attacked Begin for expanding Israeli settlement in the occupied territories and formally annexing mainly Palestinian east Jerusalem.

"These actions are invalid and absolutely null and void," Sadat wrote angrily.

But Begin responded that there was nothing new in his actions and that they were the outcome of longstanding and official Israeli policy.

The acute national sensitivities of the two leaders could be triggered by misunderstandings and subjects far removed from the crucial issues of the day.

In one letter, Sadat wrote Begin: "The story of the children of Israel began in Egypt. It is clear

Butros Ghali: We have lost 10 years and made a complete failure of it



Anwar Sadat

that it is God's will that this story should be completed in Egypt."

Begin was insulted. "The history of the children of Israel did not begin in Egypt," Begin replied from occupied Jerusalem. "It began in the very land from which I am writing this letter."

But Nakdimon wrote that despite the polemics, the two leaders also expressed concern for each other's well-being and gradually became more personal in their correspondence.

On Aug. 2, 1980, Begin wrote that he had undergone heart X-rays which had made him realise how fragile the human body and life itself was.

"It is the very definite duty of every man called upon to serve his people, his land, mankind, a just cause — he is duty-bound to

do his very best until his heart stops beating," he wrote.

The two also always made a point of sending regards to each other's wives.

Begin, who suddenly, and without explanation, quit the premiership in Sept. 1983 and has rarely addressed the Israeli public since, published a letter in Yediot's anniversary issue.

In it he wrote: "The peace treaty is not just a piece of paper. Despite all the problems we still face, the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is a live document which determines the relations between the two countries. We hope it will continue to be that way in the future."

But another of the key figures in the peace process, Egyptian secretary of state for foreign affairs Butros Ghali, wrote that regarding the Palestinian question "We have lost 10 years and have made a complete failure of it."

Ghali was a close confidante of Sadat's and a key Egyptian negotiator during the peace process.

He wrote in the Yediot special that over the past decade he had "worked unrelentingly and intensively to realise the hope that was at the heart of the political process: A comprehensive, stable and just peace for the Middle East. This is the essence of Egypt's diplomacy over the past 10 years."

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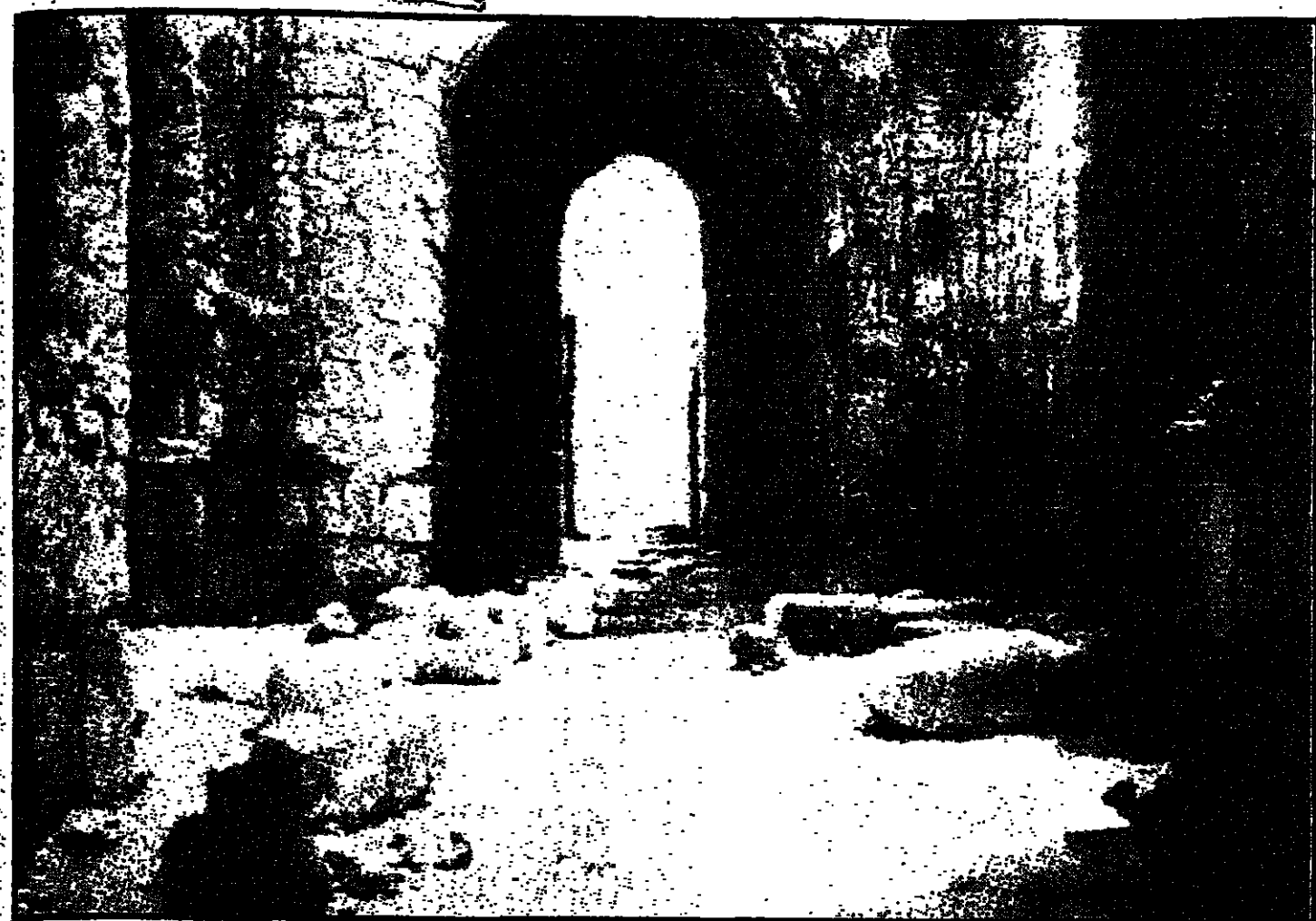
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A watercolour and pastel rendering of an Ommayyad castle in Amman by artist Nicholas Egon.

Glimpses of Jordan's varied landscape

By Natalie Warren-Green

LONDON (AF) — Western artists still paint the East, but their approach is markedly different from the past. It has evolved from a random presentation of the people and places as collections of exotica to an exhilarating celebration of realism.

Almost no one seems to represent that new mood as well as Nicholas Egon, the East European émigré artist celebrated for his paintings of the Arab World, specifically of the ancient sites and monuments of Jordan.

Egon's path to fame has not been without hurdles, however. "Have you seen the latest," he said as he welcomed me into his London home. "Mullaly has actually seen fit to give me some credit for my paintings of Jordan."

Egon was delighted at having found no uncomplimentary review of his most recent work from a noted detractor. British art critic, Lawrence Mullaly, who, said Egon, "has never much rated my work before."

Her Majesty Queen Noor travelled to London to open an exhibition of Egon's *Paintings of Jordan* at the Zamana Gallery last month.

During his visit to Jordan, Egon immediately painted 16 pictures and returned to paint many more. To see the work is to experience the infinite variety of the Jordanian landscape. The pictures depict views from the Jordan Valley, the hills of Gilead, Amman, Ajlun, Jerash and Petra.

One almost feels the heat haze gnawing the dry, rocky terrain and smells the scent wafting from the tiny desert flowers in bloom. The depth of detail conveys Egon's devotion.

"When I paint," said Egon, "it is a matter of inspiration. Arabia inspired me."

Egon has a subtle technique

whereby carefully implanted swirling lines create a firm design and give texture to the picture. "Ah," exclaimed Egon, "you have hit the method of my realistic style on the head. This use of tiny lines within the structure is a quality of abstract painting which I adapted for landscape design. I aimed to imbue the view of something when I drew it."

"You see how the lines dance," he said, "that is how I was feeling."

And the sun? The way the bright rays strike the desert rock is startling. "The sunshine," was the immediate reply. "The sunshine made me feel dizzy."

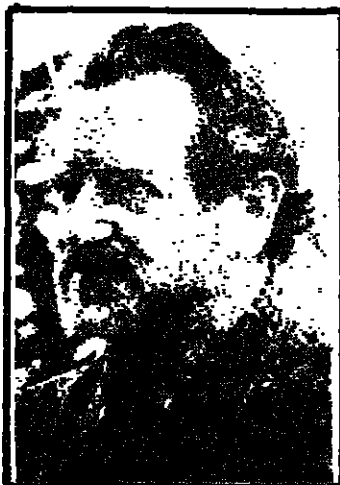
Despite the mastery of his medium, Egon is new to realism. The Walls of Egon's home are alive with pictures of themes which have excited the artist. A burst of bright pink, red, yellow and blue in a picture hanging above his drawing room door shouts of the beginning of his career.

"It was the ideas of scientists which inspired me throughout the 1930s and 1940s," said Egon. "I was never desperately interested in artists. Organic ideas prompted my first paintings at that time."

Queen Noor said of his work, "I have been impressed and moved by these images, particularly by the artist's ability to reflect the many moods and sensibilities of our ancient landscape."

Many of Egon's pictures on show were not for sale. They already have famous owners, including the Jordanian royal couple, Sultan Qaboos of Oman, Queen Elizabeth II, Britain's National Gallery and public institutions in Jordan.

Painting a foreign country is never easy, witness the scorn heaped on the Orientalist artists by native critics. Despite their



Nicholas Egon

in the Arab World, visiting and painting scenes from Morocco, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, Yemen and Saudi Arabia — specifically, Hejaz, Nejd and Asir.

"I took to painting abstract pictures of the new scientific innovations of the time," he recalled.

For four years he lectured at the National Gallery in London, conducting weekly discussions on the philosophy and function of art. He seemed set to continue to paint in an abstract style.

But then came several visits to Greece, and with it changes in style. "I was greatly moved by the front line of the civil war in Greece," explained Egon, recalling the scenes of starvation, disease and deprivation.

"I wanted to depict my feelings of horror within my work, and thought that it would be no good to paint abstract pictures of this subject."

Egon won critical acclaim for the portraits, and that led to many years of portrait painting and international recognition for his artistic skills. But over the years he kept returning to landscapes, going through an evolution of style, adding on depth and a delightful conjury of colours and space.

The lyrical content of that imagery has owed much to Egon's experience in the Middle East and what he said were the Arabs' three gifts: "Poetry, history and friendship."

Alongside his exhibition, Egon has published a book whose sale proceeds will go to the Jordanian charity, the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

Paintings of Jordan (Lawbat Fanniya lii Jordan), bilingual title and text in English and Arabic, by Nicholas Egon, was published for Noor al Hussein Foundation, Jordan, by Scorpion Publishing, Essex, England, Price £20,000.

artistic excellence, the Orientalist artists often attracted the charge of stereotyping the East.

When 48 of his pictures went on show in the National Gallery of Jordan in 1986, Egon recalled, "I was worried that such a young country would not appreciate my work. But, I was pleasantly surprised when artists from Jordan itself complimented me on my perception of landscapes from their homeland."

The London exhibition featured Egon's new work, which indicated how he has gone through a variety of genres. It also reflected his deepening, and developing, preoccupation with the Middle East.

While working on the collection, Egon said he channelled his energy into the realist tradition. "I hoped people all over the world would appreciate... my enthusiasm for the land of Jordan."

Although an old Arab hand — he served in the British Army during World War II — it was not until 1983 that Egon visited Jordan for the first time. "I fell in love with the surprising contrasts of the landscape," he said. Egon has travelled extensively

The return of cultural property

UNESCO feature.

SINCE time immemorial, the "right to booty" and plunder of works of art have been the natural corollary of military conquest. There has also been a long history of claims for their restitution, although the usual practice has been to retaliate in kind when the fortunes of war have been reversed.

But the great migration of the cultural property of mankind has probably been due less to the hazards of war than to the peacetime traffic which has thrived since the time of the great discoveries and the Europeans' thrust into the farthest corners of the earth.

With today's boom in the international art market, this at times illicit traffic has continued to grow, much to the dismay of many newly independent countries which find themselves ill-equipped to defend their cultural heritage against occasionally unscrupulous art dealers, museums and collectors.

The movement for the "return" or "restitution" of cultural property began in the early 1970s. It can be seen as a part of the action subscribed to by UNESCO ever since its founding in 1945 to ensure the preservation of the cultural heritage of all peoples.

UNESCO has defended simultaneously the concepts of "universal heritage" and the "cultural identity" of every people, the latter being defined as "a treasure that vitalises mankind's possibilities of self-fulfilment by moving every people and every group to seek nurture in its past, to welcome contributions from outside that are compatible with its own characteristics, and so to continue the process of its own creation."

Any pillaging of a country's cultural property, or irreparable deprivation or despoilment, is prejudicial to the cultural heritage of mankind, since the cultural achievements of a people contribute to the culture of all. Such is the philosophy that UNESCO would like the entire international community to share with it.

A thorny debate

In the debate pitting claimant countries against countries hold-

ing cultural property, arguments abound. The claimant countries cite their moral right to recover the items necessary to affirm their cultural identity. They also insist that governments, museums and collectors in so-called "importing" or "holding" countries cease to be a party to this traffic which they consider to be illicit, but which carries on, unchecked.

The holding countries put forward four arguments:

— The universalist argument: The objects and the culture that they represent are better and more widely appreciated in the industrialised countries than in their countries of origin.

— The museological argument: Such objects are better conserved in the museums of the holding countries than in countries where museums are lacking, or inadequate.

— The legal argument: In most cases, such objects were acquired "legally" in accordance with legislation existing at the time. Moreover, museums, especially national museums, do not have the right to dispose of objects in their collections;

— The technical argument: Problems of restitution are better resolved through private negotiations between museum professionals than public demands between governments.

UNESCO has defended simultaneously the concepts of "universal heritage" and the "cultural identity" of every people, the latter being defined as "a treasure that vitalises mankind's possibilities of self-fulfilment by moving every people and every group to seek nurture in its past, to welcome contributions from outside that are compatible with its own characteristics, and so to continue the process of its own creation."

These arguments give an idea of all the obstacles that have stood in the way of the application of the Convention adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1970 on "The Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Trans-

fer of Ownership of Cultural Property" and the work of the Intergovernmental Committee set up in 1978.

By early 1987, this convention, which requires signatory states to institute procedures for the return of cultural property, had been ratified by 58 states, most of them belonging to the category of "claimant" countries. On the other hand, only a few of the industrialised countries that are generally considered to be "importers" or "holders," only a few have acceded to the convention: The United States, Canada, Italy, Spain and Portugal. The convention has not yet been ratified by Britain, the Scandinavian countries, the Benelux countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Comprised of representatives of twenty Member States, the Intergovernmental Committee is, first and foremost, a good offices committee. Since its founding, it has devoted itself to:

— defining the cultural property that may be subject to restitution. Such property must be "particularly representative of cultural identity," its "absence" or "withdrawal" constituting "an irreparable deprivation, an irreparable loss" in the chain of actions and interactions constituting a living culture;

— working out the procedure for securing the return of cultural property in collaboration with the International Council of Museums. The committee has drawn up a form in two sections designed to obtain detailed information concerning the object claimed. The form must be filled out by the claimant, and the holding country has one year to reply;

— inviting all states, claimant countries in particular, to draw up inventories of their cultural property as an essential step towards curbing illicit traffic;

— recommending measures for stricter control over archaeological excavations, customs, and the records of dealers specialising in the sale of such objects;

— promoting the establishment of museums in countries laying claims.

Some examples of repatriated property

— 1977: Belgium returned several thousand cultural items to Zaire, and offered its former colony assistance in organising a museum network throughout the entire country.

— 1977: Arrangements were concluded between The Netherlands and Indonesia for the return of Buddhist and Hindu statues and historic items.

— 1977: The Peabody Museum of Harvard University returned to the Museo del Hombre in Panama items enabling it to reconstitute a pre-Columbian tomb (in the form of a long-term loan). The University of Pennsylvania and the Museums of Brooklyn and Oakland are also negotiating with Panama and Peru.

— 1978: Papua New Guinea recovered ethnographic items of great value from Australia and New Zealand.

— 1980: In the form of long-term loans, France returned

fragments of Babylonian codes contemporaneous with the Code of Hammurabi to the museum of Baghdad.

— 1981: A French Court ordered the restitution to Egypt of a stolen Amon Min statue.

— 1981: The United Kingdom returned to Kenya the two-million-year-old skull of *Proconsul africanus*.

— 1982: Following an American court ruling, two portraits of Albrecht Dürer, which were removed from Germany in 1945, were returned by the United States to the German Democratic Republic.

— 1984: France returned to the city of West Berlin a bronze bas-relief removed in 1945 in exchange for the restitution of three historic cannons.

— 1984: The British Museum gave its agreement for a fragment of the chin of the Sphinx to be returned to Cairo in the form of a permanent loan.

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Somalia looks to the sea for food

By Mohamoud Afrab

Reuters

ESIRA, Somalia — The first ding that struck desert dweller Abdi Omar Hashi when the Antonov transport plane dropped him on Somalia's Indian Ocean coast to start a new life was the roar of the sea.

"I was deafened by the roar of the waves," said Hashi, one of several thousand former nomads from arid inland Somalia resettled on the coast as fishermen in the 1970s as part of the Somali government's policy of looking to the oceans for food.

"I had a tortuous transition period of three months but today own one of the best boats around," Hashi told Reuters in his fishing village 25 kilometres northwest of the capital Mogadishu.

His is one of the success stories, for many of his colleagues, lured by a deep cultural antipathy towards both the sea and fishing fish, found the change too great and trickled back to their additional pastures as soon as they returned after the drought of 1974 and 1975.

Somalia has the longest coast any African country, 3,300 kilometres of it, but the government's campaign to exploit it at first met a mixed response from the meat-eating public.

Billboards in Mogadishu extol the nutritional benefits of fish and describe the sea as an inexhaustible source of food.

"Drought and famine? Why not switch to fishing?" reads one poster portraying the effects of the successive droughts which have hit the interior of Somalia over the last two decades.

The campaign at last appears to be taking off, however, and the government last year resettled another 35,000 people, including secondary school leavers and redundant civil servants, in a string of new fishing villages along the coast.

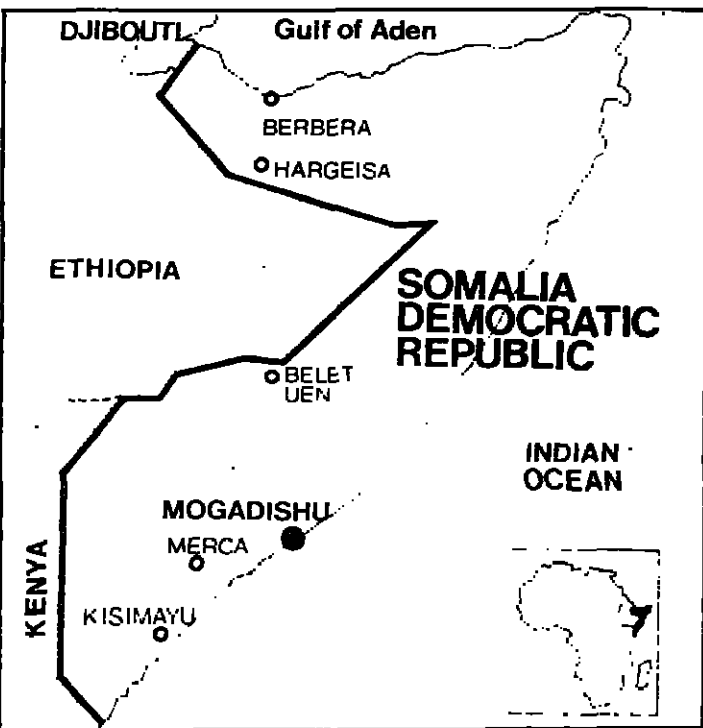
The ministry of fisheries said 85 per cent of these have adjusted to their new life, a much higher proportion than in the earlier experiment which included Abdi Hashi.

Fish catches have increased dramatically, from about 11,000 tonnes a year in the early 1980s to 75,000 tonnes in 1985 and 157,000 tonnes in 1986, the ministry said.

Exports of high-value seafoods like lobster have also risen sharply to reach \$27 million in 1986. The main customers are in Italy, West Germany and the Middle East.

In Mogadishu, the fish market is busier than ever and housewives, encouraged by a daily radio programme explaining how to prepare fish dishes, are beginning to overcome their traditional preference for goat, sheep and camel meat.

"At first my husband found fish unpalatable. But when I added spices, he was sold on the idea," said Hawa Osman, the



wife of a civil servant brought up in an inland area.

Abdi Hashi brings his catch to the market daily in the new pickup truck he has bought on the proceeds of his fishing.

To encourage the trend, the government is supplying training, new boats and cold storage facilities to the new coastal communities.

Three new canning plants in the east and south of Somalia are complete and in full operation, the industry ministry said.

Private companies from Italy and West Germany have signed joint venture agreements to pack and export frozen fish and lobster to the lucrative European market.

Aid agencies like the International Development Association and the Danish International Development Agency are also contributing to the fishing boom with loans and grants for fishmeal production, boat repair and maintenance and salting, drying and refrigeration facilities.

King, in closed summit session, reviews situation

(Continued from page 1)

ty-seven page address. The conference unanimously decided to regard the address as an official document.

His Majesty referred to the conference as the accord and harmony summit. He called on all Arab leaders to put the past behind them and avoid excessive preoccupation with concerns pertaining to individual states.

The King described the problem facing the Arab Nation as having a dual nature manifested in:

1. An Arab aspect, associated with the Arab Order and inter-Arab relations in the context of Arab regional organisations.

2. An aspect touching upon Arab relations, conflicts or cooperation with others. In this category fall the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iran-Iraq war.

His Majesty stressed that the two aspects were inter-related. This interdependence has allowed foreign powers to exploit Arab differences and base their policies towards the Arabs on considerations of profit and loss at the expense of inter-Arab interests.

During the period immediately preceding and following the October war of 1973, when the Arab states showed unity and cohesiveness, the other countries of the world were accommodating to our position. His Majesty said.

As Arab solidarity weakened, the world pursued a different mode of interaction with us. Various countries resorted to bilateralism, thus bypassing our regional or collective concerns.

Arab states became individual targets. This approach became so well established in Arab and foreign political circles that the dividing lines between bilateral issues and inter-Arab concerns became blurred. Interested parties were thus able to further their interests, and hostile forces seized the opportunity to seek expansion, hegemony and new positions on the ground.

His Majesty added that inter-Arab concerns came to be increasingly eroded. The foundations of inter-Arab action were shaken. As a result, the strategic balance between the Arabs on the one hand and their allied foes on the other was seriously disrupted.

Iran's insistence on prolonging the war with Iraq, its attempts to expand the war to Kuwait and other Gulf states, its attacks on the international shipping of states that were not parties to the armed conflict, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories, and Israel's determined drive to turn the occupation into an accomplished fact as well as its Judaisation practices, were all cited by His Majesty as reflecting the state of disarray afflicting the Arabs. So much so, that Iran has come to be regarded in international circles as having greater strategic importance than the entire Arab World. It has become the object of friendly overtures despite the intransigent and demagogic character of the Iranian regime and its insistence on prolonging a war that has threatened the security of the region and the world.

All Arab leaders, the King said, are agreed on the reasons and symptoms of Arab weakness and retrogression, but there is no agreement on the cure. In this



His Majesty emphasised the inter-Arab character of the Palestine issue, stressing that it must be dealt with on that basis. He highlighted the similarities between our conflicts with Iran and Israel. Each of these states has regional designs on Arab territories, he said, and each exploits religion for political purposes.

It was only natural, the King asserted, that Arab disarray should exercise a negative impact on the Arab League and its various organisations and statutes. His Majesty affirmed the need to restore vitality to the Arab League, the oldest of all regional organisations. If this is not done, then the Arabs will have met their enemies halfway in their attempts to weaken the Arab Nation. The fact that the big sister state of Egypt continues to remain outside the League further contributes to weakening the underpinnings of the Arab Order.

All Arab leaders, the King said, are agreed on the reasons and symptoms of Arab weakness and retrogression, but there is no agreement on the cure. In this

discrepancy lies the Arab dilemma of today. Unless the dilemma is resolved, the imbalance will continue and joint Arab action will remain a mirage.

His Majesty outlined the reasons for failure to agree on a unified position on the major problems and challenges confronting the Arabs as well as the means to overcome them. These were:

1. Bilateral differences growing out of political disagreement. In the normal course of events, such differences should remain within the pale of direct, forthright and continuous dialogue.

2. A narrow national vision resulting from the preoccupation of each Arab state with its own development, security and defence concerns. This has led to a gradual loss of sight of the close confluence of the individual strength of each Arab country and national, or inter-Arab, security.

3. An unjustifiable exaggeration in the application of the profit and loss motive in dealing with national issues, with an eye to gain at the state level, despite all indications that this approach is counterproductive.

His Majesty spoke at length of the two major threats confronting the Arab Nation: the Gulf war and the Arab-Israeli conflict. On the Gulf war, His Majesty pointed out the following:

— A continuation of the war is in nobody's interest. On the contrary, its termination is an Arab and Islamic imperative.

— Arab and Iranian interests should converge rather than conflict.

— The nature and develop-

ment of the war has rendered the presence of foreign fleets in the Gulf indivisible from the war itself.

— A comprehensive termination of the war by peaceful means is equally in the interest of Iran and the Arabs.

— The termination of the war will spare the region the danger of polarisation or slippage into international alliances and confrontations.

— There is an urgent need to end the war in order to conserve Arab and Iranian resources and enable them to be employed in the service of our peoples.

— The present meeting is being carefully watched by our peoples as well as by the rest of the world. Any success we achieve in ensuring a positive course of action will determine the nature of future world interaction with us. This will hold true for war as well as for all other Arab issues. We must prove to the world that we hold the key to our survival.

His Majesty urged the conference to take a clear and resolute decision reflecting Arab determination to end the Gulf war. He called for agreement on a mechanism ensuring proper follow-up and implementation of the decision.

On the Palestine issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict, His Majesty stressed the following aspects:

— The Palestine problem is characterised by dynamism and change. It calls for coordination and consultation between the Arab parties directly concerned and a number of influential countries of the world. A unified Arab stance must be bolstered by the credibility of joint Arab action.

Iranian missile kills 10, injures 106 in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A long-range Iranian missile hit a densely populated section of Baghdad on Sunday, killing at least six children and four women.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported that Revolutionary Guards fired two missiles into the Iraqi capital in retaliation for Iraqi raids against what it called "non-military targets" in recent days.

But Iraq only reported one missile slamming into the city at 6.15 p.m. (1515 GMT).

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the blast demolished or damaged 30 houses as well as some

shops. It said 106 people, including 38 children and 41 women, were wounded.

It was the sixth Iranian missile believed to be a Soviet Scud-B weapon, to hit Baghdad in as many weeks.

A Baghdad military spokesman said several houses demolished as the missile home.

He noted it was fired in an extraordinary Arab summit convened in Amman and added: "The timing is not, of course, mere chance, but an expression of the Iranian regime's hatred for our Arab Nation and its fear of a joint Arab action."

Mubarak extends hand of friendship to Syria

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak offered a hand of friendship to Syrian leader Hafez Al Assad in an interview published here on Sunday.

Calling for a reconciliation with Syria, Mr. Mubarak told the Kuwaiti daily newspaper Al Rai Al Aam:

"I still extend my hand to fraternal Syria and to Hafez Al Assad so that perhaps we may repair what is between us and open a new chapter for the sake

of our future."

Syria and most other states broke relations with Egypt over Cairo's separate 1979 peace treaty with Israel. Egypt's readmittance to the Arab League is expected to come up during the emergency Arab summit that began in Amman on Sunday.

Egyptian newspapers prominence to a statement by leader of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) that the Arab summit should welcome Egypt back to the Arab League.

Tunisia calm after change in leadership; several key figures under house arrest

TUNIS (Agencies) — Tunisians calmly accepted the removal of Habib Bourguiba as president but a government source said on Sunday that key political figures, including the deposed leader's son, remained under house arrest.

There were no troop reinforcements in the streets of Tunis and most residents were relaxed about Saturday's announcement by Prime Minister Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali that he was assuming power.

He said Mr. Bourguiba, who is 84 and had been in power for 31 years since independence from France, was removed because doctors had declared him senile and unfit for office.

Official media said the presidency had been "effectively vacant" for years.

An authoritative government source, however, suggested that Mr. Bourguiba had been deposed partly because he was not prepared to show clemency to five Muslim fundamentalists captured by police since being sentenced in their absence at a mass treason trial.

The source said a handful of political figures close to Mr. Bourguiba had been placed under house arrest, including former Education Minister Mohammad Sayah and Habib Bourguiba Junior, the former president's son. They were expected to be

released early next week, he added.

New Prime Minister Hedi Bacouche said in a radio interview on Saturday that Mr. Bourguiba was still in Carthage Palace outside the capital. He said the former president could be transferred with his doctors and entourage to the eastern town of Sfax, where he could lead a normal life "treated with all respect."

The government source, quoted by Reuters, said the decision to send the veteran leader into retirement was prompted by two issues — his frequent cabinet changes and differences over death sentences on the Islamic fundamentalists.

Mr. Bourguiba had appointed, shuffled and dismissed a bewildering succession of ministers in the past few years, appointing Mr. Ibn Ali, a 51-year-old former general and interior minister, as prime minister barely a month ago.

When he changed prime ministers, as he had done twice in 15 months, he also altered the succession to the presidency, which had for years been Tunisia's most sensitive political topic.

A number of foreign leaders, including Morocco's King Hassan II, Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Egyptian President

Hosni Mubarak, telephoned or cabled Mr. Ibn Ali to wish him success.

The official Libyan news agency JANA said Mr. Ibn Ali assured Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi by telephone that he took power peacefully. Tunis broke relations with Tripoli in 1985 after Col. Qadhafi expelled thousands of Tunisian migrant workers.

Diplomatic sources said King Fahd's message would replace any announcement of recognition for the change of leadership in Tunisia, considered as an internal Tunisian affair.

The rest of the Gulf Arab countries, and other member states of the Arab League, were expected to follow King Fahd's lead.

In Washington, the Reagan administration praised Mr. Bourguiba and said it hoped for continued good relations with Tunisia. "We note that Tunisian political traditions have long been inspired by proper balance and moderation, a course that we have consistently supported," the State Department said.

"We look forward to maintaining the traditional ties between the United States and Tunisia under its new government. We hope that calm will prevail during this period," it said in a statement.

Arab protests flare in occupied lands

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israel clamped curfews on two Palestinian refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip where demonstrations erupted on Sunday to mark the opening of the Arab summit in Amman, reports from the area said.

The sprawling Balata camp near Nablus was put under curfew after dozens of masked protesters set up barricades, burned

Israeli soldier killed by mine

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli soldier was killed on Sunday in a landmine explosion in Israel's self-styled "security zone" in South Lebanon, an army spokesman said. The spokesman did not give any details. The landmine was believed to have been planted by resistance fighters in the area.

tyres and threw stones at troops which fired in the air and shot rubber bullets and tear-gas in response, Israeli army sources said.

There were no reports of injuries at Balata, the West Bank's largest refugee camp with over 12,000 residents.

The smaller Far'a camp nearby was also put under curfew after incidents in which a woman resident was injured allegedly trying to grab a tear-gas grenade from a soldier, Israeli army sources quoted by Reuters said.

Stones were thrown at troops in the centre of Gaza City. A car with distinctive yellow Israeli licence plates was burned on the main Omar Al Mukhtar street where merchants had closed shops in protest.

Palestinian sources said protesters also threw stones at army patrols in the ancient Casbah market of Nablus where a Palestinian flag was raised. No casualties or arrests were reported.

"The Palestinians in the occupied areas, only miles from Amman, look to the summit for their salvation," said the Palestinian weekly Al Fajr, published in Arab Jerusalem.

"They will be glued to their television screens during the next week to see if their high expectations will be met. Arab people around the globe hope the belated Arab summit will give them what they have been waiting years for: a better standing among the international community to give them pride in their Arab heritage and background," Al Fajr said.

Iranian rebels call on Arab leaders to sever diplomatic ties with Tehran

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — The leader of Iranian guerrillas fighting Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's rule called on Arab leaders meeting in Jordan Sunday to sever diplomatic relations with Tehran because "force and pressure is the only language Khomeini understands."

Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq, the largest Iranian opposition group, also called in a cable for condemning Iran for continuing the war against Iraq.

Mr. Rajavi called on all Arab countries "in the name of the Iranian resistance... to fully condemn Khomeini's anti-Islamic regime and diplomatically boycott it, for force and pressure is the only language Khomeini understands," said the statement.

A copy of the telegram issued at Mujahadeen headquarters in Baghdad was teleaxed to the Associated Press office in Nicosia.

The Mujahadeen-e-Khalq is the largest group in the National Liberation Army (NLA), the umbrella for the armed resistance to the Islamic fundamentalist

government in Tehran.

Iraq has been spearheading a call for an Arab boycott of Iran to force it to accept peace moves including United Nations Resolution 598 to end the 7-year-old Gulf war. Baghdad also has been campaigning for an arms embargo against Iran because it failed to respond favourably to the U.N. decision.

The Iran-Iraq war is expected to be discussed extensively at the Arab summit.

Syria and several other Arab countries oppose strong measures against Iran.

Most of the 21 Arab countries maintain diplomatic relations with Iran. Iran severed ties several weeks ago, Tunisia earlier this year, and Jordan has had no embassy in Tehran. Syria, Algeria and Libya have warm ties with Iran, while Oman, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates have had good relations with Tehran.

"So long as Khomeini is there, export of terrorism, insecurity and instability in the region will inevitably continue," Mr. Rajavi addressed Arab leaders in his telegram.

Abu Nidal group claims holding eight Israelis

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The Abu Nidal Palestinian group said Sunday its guerrillas have seized a French-registered boat off the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and was holding eight Israelis on board as hostages.

Walid Khaleel, identified as one of the faction's leaders, told a news conference in west Beirut that the captives, five men, a woman and two children, were unarmed.

"They were given all essential medical and humanitarian care," he told reporters.

"We shall transfer them to a safe place, where representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) can examine them," Mr. Khaleel said.

He said the 17-tonne boat was flying the Israeli and Belgian flags. He declined to say when the vessel was stormed.

Khaleel said five of the prisoners held Israeli and Belgian nationality, one held Israeli and French nationality and two were children who spoke Hebrew.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli officials said they knew nothing of the incident.

Khaleel gave the numbers of six passports he said were held by the adults. He said the prisoners had been transferred to a safe place and given "the necessary humane and medical care."

He warned Israel against attacking Palestinian refugee camps in any attempt to save the prisoners.

"We warn the Israeli enemy against the dangers of an operation against our camps," since such action "would endanger the lives of the prisoners," he said.

Israeli planes launched 22 air

raids against Palestinian targets in Lebanon this year. One raid, on Sept. 5, killed at least 20 Abu Nidal members.

Khaleel named those with Belgian and Israeli nationality as Fernand Houtekins, Emmanuil Houtekins, Godlieve Kets, Valire Lours Emmanuil Houtekins and Laurent Emmanuil Houtekins.

He identified a woman with French and Israeli nationality as Jacqueline Valente. Khaleel did not name the children or give their nationalities.

He said their boat, the Silco, was 13.3 metre long. "After clashes, the force seized the boat and led it to one of our bases," he said.

He would not say where the base was. He also declined to say how big the Abu Nidal force was or to give more details of the operation.

Khaleel warned Israel against attacking Palestinian refugee camps in a rescue attempt which, he said, would endanger the captives' lives.

Khaleel said a guerrilla sea-borne unit was returning from an operation "to support the armed upheaval in Palestine" when it clashed with the boat flying the Israeli and Belgian flags off the Gaza Strip.

Abu Nidal is the nom de guerre of Sabri Al Banna, one of the world's most wanted and secretive guerrillas.

His Fateh Revolutionary Council has sought to build support in Lebanon and the news conference at a hotel in west Beirut pointed to its growing influence.

Abu Nidal's group has bases in the 'Ain Al Hilweh camp,

Gemayel seeking Arab help to reconcile with Assad

By Diana Abdallah
Reuters

AMMAN — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel wants Arab leaders to help to reconcile him with Syria, the main external influence on Lebanon's civil war, political sources said.

An official Lebanese source told Reuters a few hours before the Arab League summit opened in Amman on Sunday that Mr. Gemayel hoped to mend a two-year rift with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

"Gemayel wants reconciliation with Syria before the end of his (presidential) term next summer, but he has other options to study if that fails," the source said.

Lebanese political sources said efforts by summit host Jordan to bring Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Assad together before the official opening had not yet borne fruit. Mr. Gemayel arrived here on Saturday.

Delegation sources said Arab leaders did not appear enthusiastic about a debate on Lebanon or Syria's role there. What they wanted was Syria's help to persuade Iran to accept a ceasefire in its war with Iraq.

One Lebanese source said Mr. Gemayel would insist that other Arabs become involved in his bid to end the Lebanese crisis.

Abu Ghazala Egypt will not accept Iranian victory

CAIRO (AP) — Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala Sunday said Egypt would not accept an Iraqi defeat in the 7-year-old Gulf war, but he was using Egyptian troops to prevent it would take a political decision he cannot make.

He said actions of the Arab League summit meeting that began Sunday in Amman might affect a number of Egyptian decisions.

"We cannot accept the defeat of Iraq or a threat against any Arab state," Marshal Abu Ghazala told reporters.

He added: "I'm not saying intervention, because (that) is not a military decision. You have to ask the politicians — my job is to do as ordered."

"If Egypt is exposed to dangers, it will study what to do."

Officials including President Hosni Mubarak repeatedly have said Egypt's security is linked to that of the Arab states along the Gulf. After an Iranian missile attack against Kuwait last month, Mr. Mubarak specifically offered to help Kuwait.

Marshal Abu Ghazala met journalists on the eve of Cairo's Second International Weapons Fair, opening Monday. The fair has armaments exhibits from about 160 companies in 17 countries.

The defence minister said the question of Egyptian military help to the Gulf states is hypothetical, because "I believe they have (adequate) military resources and capabilities, and if they use them they will be safe."

Libyan embassy operational in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A Libyan diplomat has announced that the Libyan embassy in Baghdad was functioning again after the two countries agreed to restore diplomatic relations two months ago.

Libyan Charge d'Affaires Abbas Ahmad Al Messrabi told Reuters that the embassy had been operating normally since Oct. 22.

He also said several Iraqi diplomats arrived in Tripoli in early October and the Iraqi embassy had reopened.

Relations between Iraq and Syria had deteriorated steadily since the Gulf war started 1980 and Tripoli sided with Iran.

Iraq cut ties in June 1985, but the two countries were reconciled last September when Libyan Foreign Minister Jaddalah Azzouzi Al Talhi visited Baghdad.

Amman hosts fully-attended Arab summit conference



The Iraqi delegation headed by President Saddam Hussein



His Majesty King Hussein at the opening of the summit (photos by Youssef Al 'Allan)



The Syrian delegation headed by President Hafez Al Assad



The Jordanian delegation headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan



The Saudi delegation headed by Crown Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz



The Kuwaiti delegation headed by Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah



The UAE delegation headed by President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan



The Omani delegation headed by Sultan Qaboos bin Sai'd



The Algerian delegation headed by President Chadli Benjedid



The Libyan delegation headed by Major Abdul Salam Jalloud



The North Yemeni delegation headed by President Ali Abdullah Saleh



The Qatari delegation headed by Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani



The Lebanese delegation headed by President Amin Gemayel



The Sudanese delegation headed by head of state Mohammad Mirghani



The Somali delegation headed by President Mohammad Siad Barre



The PLO delegation headed by Chairman Yasser Arafat



Tunisian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Al Mestiri



The Djibouti delegation headed by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon



The Bahraini delegation headed by Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al Khalifa



The South Yemeni delegation headed by head of state Haidar Abu Bakr Al Attas



The Moroccan delegation headed by Crown Prince Sidi Mohammad



The Mauritanian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Mohammad Al Amin Ould Injane

Klibi: U.N. should expel Iran for its refusal to accept 598

(Continued from page 1)

ed it the name of "League," which is a national structure comprising the elements of a single one.

Justices, Excellencies, Royal Highnesses,

for many years now, our herby country, Iraq — one of the strongholds of our nation and trustee of a glorious part of Arab heritage — has been the target of aggression against its territories and main cities, namely Baghdad and Basra. These two cities are monuments to Arab civilisation.

Although we have every right to take pride in the strength of our nation, the heroism and the resistance displayed by Iraqi people, we cannot forget the terrible sufferings inflicted by the Arab people in that country.

For one single moment can we forget the increasing dangers threatening the security of our country in the Gulf as a result of war, particularly since misadventures have already reached one of our countries which has made the issue one of its main concerns.

We cannot forget, as well, the serious events that disrupted pilgrimage in one of the most sacred countries where security always existed.

Dealing with the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Arab summits, guided by noble principles, have made it a point to treat with fairness, continually trying to settle the conflict in a honourable and peaceful manner, according to the rules of international law. Despite those requests, the hostile commitment during the past years against a number of our states showed that all the efforts taken did not bear any result. In fact, while our brotherly Iraq, was clearly declaring its readiness to settle the conflict in an amicable manner, while Arab states multiplied mediation offers and undertook to provide the best guarantee for the restoration of peace

and good neighbourly relations between both parties, Iran was persistently pursuing this war and initiating a series of actions that would aggravate the tension in the region by the following acts: planting mines in territorial and international waters, attacking oil tankers, provoking criminal disorders in the heart of Mecca during the last pilgrimage season and multiplying its threats against the security of Kuwait to such an extent that our states have every right to fear that these attacks might jeopardise the security of our entire nation.

Similarly, the Arab states must consider the negative effect that the continuation of this war, with all the hardship that it is imposing on our national security, may have on our defence capacities vis-a-vis the Zionist aggressor by damaging our potential to liberate the Palestinian territories, Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories, as well as our ability to abort the expansionist aims of Israel and its desire to dominate our whole nation.

Sir, Majesties, Excellencies, Royal Highnesses,

In its history, the United Nations has rarely seen the international community, whether in the West, East or in the developing countries, unanimously affirm the necessity to put an immediate end to a regional conflict as it has for the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Such a unanimous international desire, which can be first and above all attributed to the efforts exerted by our states and particularly to the Ministerial Committee of Seven, amounted to the issuance of a decisive resolution adopted by the Security Council as Resolution 598.

While Iraq was, in accordance with its unwavering position, affirming its readiness to abide by the international call, Iran consistently attempted to evade adopting any commitment showing its acceptance of this resolution, thereby creating new obstacles hindering its application, defying international law and assuming the responsibility for shedding

Muslim blood.

The serious developments of the Iran-Iraq conflict make it lawful for our states to adopt all possible measures to ensure the defence and protection of our Arab people against any form of aggression or domination.

We must ask ourselves how the Iranian leaders view the dangers of the Israeli aggression against the Arab and Muslim nation, since, and this is a truth that need not be proven, the continuation of the military confrontation in the Gulf cannot but delight Israel, which, in turn, is inventing new means to kindle the conflict and widen its scope, so as to divert the attention of the world from the exactions of the Jewish state against the Palestinians in the occupied territories, in addition to its interference and meddling in Lebanon and its occupation of a considerable part of Lebanese territory.

It is worthwhile noting that Israel did not invade Lebanon and occupy its capital, or attack the nuclear reactor in Baghdad, or bomb PLO offices in the suburb of Tunis, except after the start of the Iran-Iraq conflict, therefore taking advantage of the situation created by this conflict. This is why Israel tries, using all its means of persuasion, to lengthen the duration of this conflict, prejudicing Arab-Muslim solidarity, especially since this conflict has already succeeded in dividing Arab ranks and in weakening the capacity of the Arab Nation to face the Israeli aggression.

We are led to believe that the interaction between Iran's obstinacy in pursuing the Iran-Iraq conflict and the renewed outbreak of the Arab-Israeli conflict has put the Arab Nation's security face to face with dangers unequalled since the creation of Israel. We cannot ignore, as well, the artificial quarrels pitting Islam against Arabism, as if they were two contradictory realities and not complementary to each other, while history proves their deep interdependence in aims and objectives.

In the light of this review, our

states should adopt a collective and planned action on the regional and international levels, so that, in the short-term, Resolution 598 is implemented in its entirety and according to the sequence of the published text. And, in case Iran refuses to submit to the international decision, it would then become necessary to demand the application of Article 7 of the U.N. Charter. On the medium and long-terms, a platform of Arab solidarity should be erected on the basis of common interests, in order to confront the Zionist danger; and to cooperate by soldering our ranks and combining our energies to win the battle of progress and development.

Sir, Majesties, Excellencies, Royal Highnesses,

The study of the extremely serious problem submitted to the attention of this summit would definitely show that many convictions are shared by all our states, and this is something that I have noticed among all the leaders.

The first of these convictions is that the Iran-Iraq conflict, now in its eighth year, has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of young people, in addition to all the financial losses it has generated. This long experience has also proved that it is impossible for Iran, no matter how obstinately it tries, to pursue this war and to reach a decisive solution by military force.

The second conviction is that it is expected that because of the war, tensions would spread throughout the region, growing to involve international elements, as a result of the strategic importance of the area. Those fears have become realities, with all the consequences they could entail should the war continue and the situation deteriorate even further on the security level.

The third conviction is that considering the fact that Iraq has abided by the international call and has affirmed its readiness to abide by the Security Council resolution, as it had in the past adhered to all the initiatives and

proposals aiming to implement a just and durable peace, the cessation of hostilities has become a unanimous Arab demand, as proven by the resolution adopted unanimously by the Council of the League last April, before becoming a unanimous international demand illustrated by the adoption of the Security Council Resolution 598.

The fourth conviction is that all our states, which wished to establish privileged contacts with the Iranian revolution in the wake of its establishment — by reason of its adherence to the principles of non-alignment and to its decision to break the ties established by the Shah with Israel and to its support of the Palestinian cause in general and to the cause of Al Quds in particular — remain committed to restoring understanding and agreement among all the countries of the region and work seriously in this respect.

We could summarise all those common convictions by underlining that our states unanimously believe that putting an end to this conflict is imperative so that all Arab efforts are directed at essential problems.

Sir, Majesties, Excellencies, Royal Highnesses,

The Arab Nation is longing to see the Iran-Iraq conflict come to an end and to see that the two countries are busy rebuilding what the war has destroyed, in order for all the efforts to unite in facing Israel's hegemony and in liberating Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories.

Only six days have passed since the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, by virtue of which the rights of the Palestinian people were usurped for the benefit of a group of migrants coming from different parts of the world for the purpose of colonising Arab land and imposing its domination on the region. This declaration, that represents the most abominable injustice of this century, constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of freedom and of the rights of man that the West is defending.

Next year, forty years would have passed since Israel's aggression fell on the region, starting with Palestine, forty years since the Palestinians have been living under Zionist domination and scattered in exile and in refugee camps.

On the other hand, this year twenty years have passed since the 1967 aggression that amounted to the occupation of new Arab territories, the majority of which are living under oppression, while the Arab inhabitants are constantly and heroically facing all forms of repression: confiscation of land, destruction of houses, extradition of people, closing of schools and universities, arrests, deportations, torture, persecution, while not forgetting the destruction of the national economic structures of those territories. As for the continued aggressions against the camps, cities and villages by the forces of the occupation and by the armies of the aggressor, they now form part of the daily life in the occupied Arab territories and in South Lebanon.

However and despite the cruelty of these exactions, they had opposite results than the one sought by the Israeli leaders, as struggle against and resistance to the Israeli oppression continue, and the vice is tightening more and more every day on the Israeli aggressor.

Beyond these sufferings, we should not forget the real aims of the Zionist plan, nor its covetousness of the region; moreover, we should work towards aborting them using all possible means.

We do believe that despite some negative aspects, the Arab position vis-a-vis Israel has some strong points that the enemy cannot annihilate; namely, the struggle continues and increases in strength through, the ability of the frontline states to stop Israel and the attachment of the PLO — which is leading the Palestinian struggle — to the principles of international law, similar to the adherence of all our countries to the Fez Plan in the Near East and to all international resolutions.

The means of those states can only be reinforced by way of the

reevaluation of Arab and international efforts since the adoption in 1982 of the Fez Peace Plan — a reevaluation that should culminate in a unified Arab plan able to synchronise political efforts and to increase the confrontation abilities of Arabs.

We are thus convinced that the proclaimed positions should not prejudice the determination of our states to pursue their efforts to bring the international community to start a peace process that would allow the Palestinians to regain their rights, and would also allow the countries to recuperate their confiscated territories and to put an end to the jungle law that Israel wishes to impose in the region.

We are also convinced that the measures adopted to convene an international peace conference would benefit if they were supported by unified Arab efforts, in order not to leave any loopholes for those who work at aborting this proposal by all possible means.

We should not forget also that the position of others regarding our causes and rights would be more effective and positive if the outside world notices our firm determination based on the firm solidarity of all our states.

Sir, Majesties, Excellencies, Royal Highnesses,

One of our Arab states is still suffering from the disputes, insecurities and the occupation of a large portion of its territories. I am referring here to Lebanon, whose people have welcomed the Palestinian revolution and have faced together the daily attacks of Israel. Lebanon, who was the victim of the war started by Israel in 1982, a war that has seen the Zionist enemy practice the most hateful exactions that history has ever recorded and that are against all humane principles and international regulations. Lebanon has heroically rebelled against the occupation and, as a result, has earned the esteem of all the Arab World.

Lebanon's crisis is becoming more serious as a result of the

collapse of its economy and the devaluation of its currency. The Lebanese people are confronted with misery, famine is threatening the poorer stratum, Lebanese students are deprived of stationery and sometimes of schools; and all are exposed to malnutrition and illnesses due to the absence of medical services, while its hospitals — albeit rudimentary — need equipment and medicines. The south is threatened either by more Israeli occupation or by being driven to follow, as a result of the unavailability of commodities enabling the population to survive, hostile currents that are against national interests.

It is the right of this brotherly country, of its courageous people and of the indomitable National Resistance to make us address this conference and request it to seriously consider Lebanon's tragedy and its ever-increasing plights, in a spirit of brotherly understanding and solidarity; and to ask this conference to adopt all necessary measures in order to save these people, who are so dear to our hearts, and to help Lebanon in all aspects until it regains its health, frees its land and resumes its role next to its brothers.

Your Majesty, President of the Conference, Majesties, Excellencies, Royal Highnesses,

Opinions might differ on certain questions, but there is no doubt that national enthusiasm and the correct evaluation of national interests would be enough to remove all obstacles, starting with the clearance of the Arab atmosphere, to the restoration of the unity of the Arab community in view of edifying a consensus, thus enabling us to pursue a unified action in all the areas where national security constitutes an essential axis.

Yes, our states would continue their struggle for peace hand in hand on both fronts and would increase their chances of winning this bet by emerging from this conference united and closely bound.

Australia trounces England to clinch world cricket crown

CALCUTTA, India (Agencies) — Australian captain Allan Border said after his team's world cup triumph here on Sunday that he had never expected to win the tournament when it started.

Against a background of deafening cheers from a crowd estimated to be in excess of Eden Gardens' 93,000 capacity, Border said: "I am ecstatic. It is all so fantastic. A new era has begun in Australian cricket."

Border said the fall of Allan Lamb at 218 in the 47th over was the point at which he was sure Australia were heading for victory. "I panicked a bit when De Freitas started hitting but it worked out in the end."

He said winning the toss and batting first gave his side an advantage on a pitch on which the ball kept low and took some turn in the later stages.

Border praised the performances of Mike Veletta, who made 53 not out, David Boon, man-of-the-match for his 75, and Steve Waugh, Australia's impressive all-rounder.

He said the important dismissals were those of Graham

Gooch, Mike Gatting and Lamb. Border himself dismissed Gatting with his first ball when the England captain attempted a reverse sweep.

Of his dismissal, Gatting said: "It is fine when it gets a run. I suppose I can be criticised for trying it off Border's first ball."

Gatting said nothing should detract from Australia's victory although he regarded winning the toss and batting first in better conditions as the key to their success.

He said England had suffered from the poor opening spells of new-ball bowlers Gladstone Small and Phillip De Freitas and the bad start to their innings when Tim Robinson was out in the first over.

England's bowlers gave away 50 runs in the first 10 overs before putting a stranglehold on Australia's batsmen.

But the Australians broke free

in the last 10 overs, by far the most productive rendering 79 runs, and their total of 253 for five from 50 overs had set the stage for an exciting contest.

Aussies cash in on prize

Australia collected £30,000 (\$53,400) for winning the final and with other cash payments for group victories and man-of-the-match awards their total prize money was £40,500 (\$72,900).

England received £12,000 (\$21,360) as runners-up and their total winnings amounted to £19,800 (\$35,240).

Exhibition clash set between India and Pakistan

India and Pakistan, beaten world cup semifinalists, will play an exhibition cricket match at Eden Gardens on Wednesday although Indian officials were still trying to put together a team on Sunday night.

Ranbir Singh, secretary of the Indian Cricket Board, said the

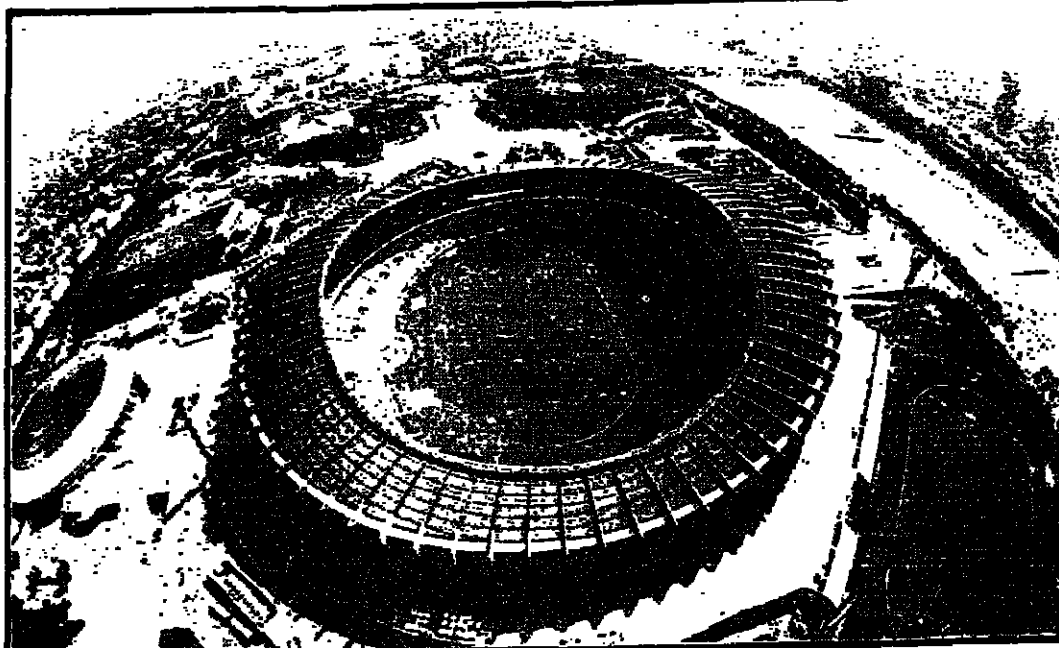
match would go ahead. He said the board had named 19 players "but have not been able to contact most of them."

Pakistan's team arrived in Calcutta on Saturday night. They will be led on Wednesday by Imran Khan, who has retired from test cricket but has agreed to take part in Wednesday's game.

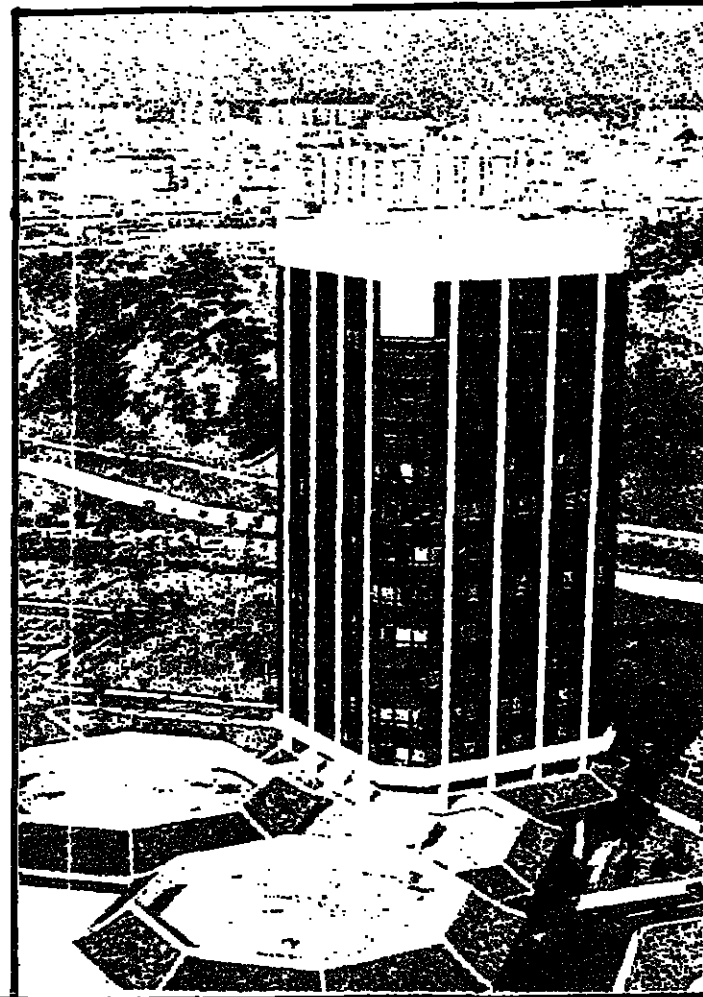
Kapil Dev, the Indian captain, was reported to have been escorted away from the airport when he arrived here, officials fearing he might be given a hostile reception following the semi-final defeat by England.

Ranbir Singh said Wednesday's game would be an exhibition match with proceeds going to the Indian, Pakistan and West Bengal cricket boards.

The original plan was for a match between the new world cup champions and a Rest of the World XI on Wednesday. But this fell through when Australia, who beat England by seven runs in Sunday's final here, said they could not play because of domestic commitments.



DESTINATION SEOUL: Control Tower of the Seoul Olympics (right) and an aerial view of the Seoul Olympic installations (above). A total of 16,500 tourist hotels have been made available to accommodate sports fans and tourists in the city. Eighty three hotels, of which 24 now under construction, will be set to accommodate tourists (File photo).



Atletico ends Real's unbeaten run

MADRID (R) — Real Madrid, conquerors of European Cup holders Porto of Portugal on Wednesday, came down to earth with a bump on Saturday when they were thrashed 4-0 by Atletico, their less fashionable city rivals.

Real were a pale shadow of the side that have carried all before them this season, losing their unbeaten league record in front of 90,000 disbelieving fans at the Bernabeu Stadium.

Real had totted up 32 goals, eight wins and a draw in the Spanish First Division until they met their unaccommodating neighbours.

But, as coach Leo Beenhakker had said, the magic had to stop sometime.

Real's hopes of extending their unbeaten run were not helped by a rain-soaked pitch which sapped the strength of legs still tired from the club's thrilling 2-1 away victory over Porto which took them into the quarterfinals of the European Cup.

And in the 38th minute their chances were further undermined when they lost midfield strongman Milan Jankovic, sent off for dissent.

Atletico, who have become a force to be reckoned with under coach Cesar Luis Menotti this season, were well worth their victory which took them to within a point of league leaders Real. They were ahead after only 11 minutes, Julio Salinas slipping past Jesus Solana to hammer the ball past goalkeeper Francisco Buyo.

Paulo Futre, the Portuguese international who cost Atletico \$3 million, increased the home fans' gloom when he beat two defenders to score the second in the 51st minute.

That prompted Beenhakker to bring on Paco Llorente, the man who set up the two goals against Porto and whom the crowd had clamoured for from the start. But he could not work the magic.

Rangers fail to catch First Division leaders

LONDON (AP) — Queens Park Rangers were held 0-0 by struggling Watford on Saturday and missed a chance to catch joint leaders Liverpool and Arsenal at the top of the English First Division soccer championship.

In a First Division programme cut from the regular 10 matches to just six because of England's forthcoming European Championship qualifier against Yugoslavia on Wednesday, Rangers were the only side in action among the top eight in the standings.

Unbeaten at home on its artificial surface and playing a Watford side that had lost its last five matches, Queens Park Rangers were expected to stroll in victory.

Cauthen edges Eddery for a third victory in 4 years

DONCASTER, England (AP) — The most thrilling battle ever for the British Flat-Racing Jockeys Championship ended in deepening fog Saturday when American Steve Cauthen won his third title in four years, edging out arch-rival Pat Eddery on the last day of the season.

"It was great to win, obviously," a smiling Cauthen said after saddling his 197th and last winner of a season dominated by his rivalry with Irishman Eddery.

"I feel sorry for Pat because at the end of such a fight all the way, it's hard to accept getting beat. But I could always have been beaten in the same way," the 27-year-old, Kentucky-born American said.

Since the season began in March, the two master riders turned the championship, which carries no prize money or trophy but enormous prestige, into a two-jockey race.

The lead changed hands constantly and earlier this week, Eddery, who had rallied strongly in the second half of the campaign, led by one race.

But Cauthen, who also won the title in 1984 and 1985, moved two ahead on Friday and the stage was set for Saturday's final meeting at a gloomy Doncaster racecourse in northern England, where both riders had six races to contest.

In the first of these, Cauthen dealt a crucial blow to his rival's hopes of retaining the title and becoming champion jockey for the sixth time.

The American was first to the post on the 11 to 1 outside vague discretion in the nursery handicap to stretch his overall lead to three.

When neither jockey won the second race, or the third, Eddery had it all to do, needing to take

the last three to force a share of the championship.

He kept alive his chances when partnering the favourite, Night Hunt, to victory in the EBF Armistice Stakes, graduation stakes, but could manage only fourth place in the next race and conceded defeat.

In the last of the day's six races, Eddery placed second on Celtic Ring to end the season on 195 winners. Cauthen was unplaced. Cauthen's final tally of 197 victories was the best performance in the championship since the late Sir Gordon Richards saddled 231 winners in 1952.

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Analysts warn of another stock crash

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street will send a new jolt to Washington in the form of another stock crash if there is no budget deficit cutting plan, analysts say, but barring that they predict a steady recovery in the market.

A wave of selling late on Friday swept Wall Street stocks into the minus column at the end of the week, down 34.48 from the previous Friday.

But some traders saw positive signs. The market has held relatively steady in the past two weeks and avoided a renewed panic — even as the dollar fell to record lows.

"The market has stabilised. If we get a budget agreement, we can recover further," said Mr. Peter Da Puzzo, head of over-the-counter trading at Shearson Lehman Brothers.

"There's a more positive one," said Mr. Thomas Brown of Jutcher and Singer, in Philadelphia. "That's because the Federal Reserve (Fed) has been dovetailing money into the system and bringing interest rates down."

The Fed's apparent easing of monetary strings to keep the nation out of recession is good news to the stock market, since the new liquidity could flow into equities.

But not all uncertainty has vanished, said analysts. If Congress and the White House fail to deliver a plan to slash the budget deficit, "Wall Street is going to be another rocket shot over its head," said Mr. Hugh Johnson of First Albany Corp. The market would be another stock lunge.

Mr. Johnson said the fear of another stock crash eventually will overwhelm political self-interest and Washington will enact budget cuts and tax hikes.

Republican legislators on Friday proposed a plan to cut the federal budget by \$75.5 billion over two years through new taxes and spending cuts, a plan that received immediate support from the White House and congressional negotiators.

"I think we're moving forward. It has been a positive day for our talks," said House Democrat Thomas Foley of Washington.

A successful pact would in turn spur U.S. trading partners to take a more cooperative spirit of loosening their own credit strings, which should avert a recession, Mr. Johnson said.

The stock market has held steady, thanks in part to easier monetary conditions. And with two weeks of steady trading at the 1,950 to 2,050 level, a number of analysts say the market has averted a "second downward leg" that was expected to carry the market below the Oct. 19 low of 1,738.74.

Mr. Johnson sees the market recovering to 2,150 to 2,200. Mr. Da Puzzo expects the recovery to carry to 2,100 to 2,200.

"The market is in the process of a 50 per cent upward retracement (of the October decline)," said Mr. Ralph Bloch, chief technical analyst for Raymond, James and Associates. "The bear market is over."

Shearson's Da Puzzo said there was strong interest in secondary stocks this week, with investors betting on a wave of bargain hunting in the over-the-counter market.

The Dow's drop was 35 per cent. But many smaller company shares traded over the counter fell 40 per cent and more, and now they are seen as big bargains, said Mr. Da Puzzo.

"The fear syndrome occurred last month," he said. "It was so severe and so sudden, now you have the greed syndrome taking over. People want to come in quick and make money."

The market is prepared for a disappointing report on Thursday when the government reveals September trade figures. A weak trade performance has undermined the stock market for months, but now, the market is so accustomed to it that a wide deficit is unlikely to hurt much, some analysts said.

First Albany's Johnson said a favourable report — a deficit of

\$13 billion after a \$15.68 billion shortfall for August — "could be a breath of fresh air — a cause for celebration in a market that hasn't gotten much good news lately."

Ironically, the market could be hurt by further signs of economic strengthening like the report on Friday on October employment, which indicated a half million new jobs were created by a robust economy and unemployment stayed low at six per cent.

Further economic improvement could pull the plug on credit easing, and once again force the United States to place a higher priority on propping up the dollar by tightening credit.

Volcker calls 'Black Monday' a warning

Former Fed chairman, Mr. Paul Volcker said "Black Monday" crash was a warning which could lead to enhanced international financial cooperation.

"I think we've had a little warning, we haven't had a catastrophe," the former chief of the U.S. central bank told the New York Times.

He recommended supporting the dollar, rather than letting it slide, and said the U.S. budget deficit should be reduced.

In the interview, published on Saturday, Mr. Volcker said the U.S. economy had been growing for almost five years and there was "no inherent reason why it couldn't go beyond."

"The economy is doing pretty well. Before this hit (the stock market crash), the last indicators were of renewed thrust, not the opposite, particularly in manufacturing, where it's particularly useful to have it," he said.

He said the state of the economy had nothing to do with the stock market crash on Black Monday or with the 30 per cent rise in stock prices in the first nine months of the year.

He said good could come out of the crash, which was felt on stock exchanges round the world.

"The fact that this has happened may help that process of international cooperation and the changes in domestic policy that are crucially needed to help the situation," he said.

Farm exports likely to profit from lower dollar

Meanwhile, agricultural economists said that a lower U.S. dollar should mean cheaper prices for American farm products abroad and an increase in foreign demand for U.S. produced goods.

"It's going to help... it will be a very positive factor for U.S. agricultural exports," said Mr. John Urbanek, economist for the government research corporation.

But analysts called the impact of a lower dollar a two-edged sword and said the benefits for agricultural exports could be diminished if the buying power of major U.S. customers declines and less money is spent for food imports.

"The standard argument is that a lower dollar is beneficial and will cause agricultural exports to be above what they would have been," said Mr. Paul Prentice of the Washington-based consulting firm of Farm Sector Economics Associates.

"Agriculture does not have a strong income sensitivity, but it does have one. A weaker economy does mean weaker food demand," said Mr. Prentice, a former Agriculture Department economist.

The dollar fell sharply against other major currencies last week following remarks by Treasury Secretary James Baker in a newspaper interview that suggested the administration may be willing to let the dollar fall in order to keep interest rates low and avoid a recession.

U.S. farm goods account for a major portion of U.S. exports accounting for around 20 per cent of total American sales abroad.

World oil executives begin debating industry's health and Gulf war today

CHICAGO (Agencies) — Concern about the global economy and an escalation of the Gulf war will be on the agenda when more than 2,000 oil industry executives meet on Monday for the annual gathering of the American Petroleum Institute (API).

The trade organisation membership will also be examining the possibility that U.S. congressional budget negotiators, attempting to trim the huge federal deficit, will use a hike in petrol taxes as one weapon, industry officials say.

A leading speaker at the two-day meeting is to be Sheikh Hisham Nazer, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources and a force in Middle East oil politics and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Some industry officials said the state of the global economy, weakened by the Oct. 19 stock market crash, was a more critical factor for the oil industry than the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war and recent confrontations between the United States and Iran.

Mr. Philip Verleger, a scholar at the Washington-based Institute for International Economics said: "After Oct. 19, the war became irrelevant."

He said in a telephone interview that there may be a recession next year and "the world is just not going to need that much oil."

Mr. Verleger said that over the next six months "it is at best a situation where (oil) prices will barely hold together and at worst will weaken."

Oil prices last week dropped below \$19 a barrel for the first time since early September. They had been as high as \$23 in July, when the United States announced its policy to protect Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf.

But industry sources said the war, and the growing U.S. military presence in the Gulf where it

before transport of \$16.89 at Iran's Larak island terminal in the Gulf.

The traders said Iran needed new sales outlets to fund its war with Iraq, following the embargo which Washington imposed on its oil at the end of October.

Larak in the southern Gulf has been Iran's main export outlet, regarded as mainly out of the range of Iraqi warplanes which have pounded Iran's northern Gulf terminals and shuttle tankers.

"We are supplying some clients (at Rotterdam) who are not willing to come to the Gulf because of tensions," Ardebili said. He said the price in Rotterdam was calculated by adding transport costs to the official selling price.

"All loaded tankers that went to Rotterdam were fully covered by letters of credit issued by clients. There were no unsold cargoes," he said.

Iran's oil exports have declined since August when they peaked at two million barrels per day (b/d). They fell to around 1.5 million b/d in October as buyers found Iranian crude overpriced, oil industry sources said.

Ardebili said he was not aware of oil companies reselling earlier purchases of Iranian crude at Rotterdam. "If they are selling Iranian oil at a lower price due to market conditions, this does not mean that they bought the oil below our official selling price," he said.

He said Iran was producing around its OPEC quota of 2.369 million b/d.

"We regret some members are producing higher than their quotas, like Iraq which has not signed the agreement, and like Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates which have signed," he said.

Iran rejects quota parity with Iraq, which some members argue would bring Baghdad into OPEC's output accord. Iraq,

which demands a similar quota to that of Iran, was estimated to be producing around 2.5 million b/d in October compared with its theoretical ceiling of 1.54 million b/d.

"If Iraq's backers in the Gulf want to increase its quota, they have to give up some of their own allocations from the OPEC output ceiling of 16.6 million barrels," Ardebili said.

"But if these countries want to increase the OPEC output ceiling just to raise Iraq's quota, we will come out against it and want our share from the increased amount as well," he added.

He said Iraq's Gulf allies should agree among themselves to end Iraq's overproduction problem, without weakening market prices by increasing OPEC output.

Ardebili said the dollar had lost value since OPEC agreed last December on an \$18 per barrel benchmark price.

GCC reserves total \$205b

On reserves, a study by the National Bank of Kuwait (NBK) says that the combined reserves of the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) stood at an estimated \$204.7 billion last year.

NBK says the largest reserves, at \$86 billion, were held by Kuwait, followed by Saudi Arabia, with \$80 billion, the United Arab Emirates, with \$22 billion, Qatar, with \$12 billion, Oman, with \$3.1 billion and Bahrain, with \$1.6 billion.

The NBK study also estimated that, as the result of lower oil revenues stemming from lower world prices, GCC governments accumulated an aggregate domestic budget deficit of \$46.2 billion during the three fiscal years 1983/4, 1984/5 and 1985/6. In 1985/6 alone, the year of the worst oil price falls, the deficit was an estimated \$19.97 billion.

Iran denies price cuts

Meanwhile, Iran denied on Saturday that it was selling at below official prices oil which it admitted it was now trading on the Rotterdam spot market.

"We started Rotterdam-based sales, but we categorically deny any offer of a discount to any client," Iran's Deputy Oil Minister Hossein Kazempour Ardebili told Reuters by telephone from Tehran.

Oil traders said last week that large volumes of Iranian heavy crude were reaching Rotterdam at a delivered price of \$17.50 a barrel.

They said this was equivalent to a discount of 60 to 70 cents, compared with an official price

IMF and Argentina reach credit agreement

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Argentina have reached a tentative agreement on a new economic programme that could shortly allow about \$1 billion in loans for the ailing debtor country, monetary sources said on Saturday.

At the same time, the treasury said a \$500 million bridge loan to assist Argentina will go forward in the next couple of days as a result of the agreement with the IMF.

A treasury spokesman, reading a formal statement, said: "We expect the bridge loan to be released in the next couple of days. The loan demonstrates broad international support for Argentina's continued economic reforms."

The loan by the United States and a number of other countries had been announced last month

but had been put on hold until the IMF and Argentina could resolve their differences.

The sources said that IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus had approved the programme presented by Argentina for coming to grips with its economic problems including high inflation.

The IMF on July 23 approved a \$1.4 billion programme for Argentina and advanced some \$370 million immediately.

Argentina was to receive an additional \$215 million by the end of October from the IMF, which would then free up some \$500 million from commercial banks but this was delayed because it had not met the economic targets set by the loan agreement.

The current arrangement must still be approved by the IMF's executive board, an action that is expected to take place in about

six weeks, unless there is a delay. When it is, the IMF will provide about \$250 million with a similar amount put up by the World Bank, the IMF's sister agency. The commercial banks will then provide an additional \$500 million.

A portion of these funds will be used to repay the \$500 million bridge loan, expected to be made on Monday or Tuesday.

The agreement should end rumours circulating last week in the markets that Argentina was considering suspending interest payments on its debt. With about \$54 billion in foreign debt, it owes U.S. banks alone about \$8 billion.

The Alfonsín government recently took a number of measures aimed at reforming the Argentine economy including a devaluation of the local currency's fixed rate.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1987

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There may be some doubts in your mind about a person whom you usually put a great deal of faith in, but don't jump to any hasty conclusions which you'll later regret. Be sure your plans are viable.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you're completely frank with your mate regarding money matters, you'll come to a better agreement and have more harmony at home.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You may be somewhat confused about a letter you receive, so wait until you understand it better before rushing into anything.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Rework your budget so you can follow it more easily, but don't be frivolous and allow yourself more money for unnecessary items.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You are confused about how to deal with a business associate, so sit back and study his or her attitudes carefully.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Try to forget a private worry which has been bothering you. It's not that big a deal — you've just blown it out of proportion in your mind.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can resolve a difference of opinion

between a friend and a loved one by having a calm and objective talk with each individually.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) There is little you can do to resolve any family or business difficulties until after lunch, so bide your time. Be clever in all dealings today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't come to any understanding with a new contact until you check all the facts, as well as this person's background in such dealings.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Check the cost of a new project with an expert before getting into it. If you still don't understand, talk it over with your mate.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to be more gentle and understanding with a person who is often annoying to you; you may make a great new friend.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Put the blinders on. Stick to your work, don't get involved in the affairs of others, and don't offer your opinion unless it's asked for.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't put off that important talk with your mate any longer. You'll get full details on that new amusement you've been considering.

THE Daily Crossword by Fred Toole

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Fr. monastery	1 Calgary's prov.
2 Lesser Antilles	2 Thai currency
3 Arrange hair	3 Doll person
4 Cambodia's	4 Compass dir.
5 Skirt shape	5 Plump town
6 Bread spread	6 Wide-awake
7 Wellbush	7 Nelson cover
8 Consumed	8 Caravanary
9 Lexicon item	
10 Eggs on	
11 Fender mark	
12 A Hayworth	
13 Crocodile	
14 Certain trucks	
15 Ocean	
16 Scar: area	
17 Scorch	
18 Possesses	
19 Aithos, Porhose and Aramis	
20 Geologic time period	
21 Canonical hour	
22 Prehistoric	
23 Legal matter	
24 Beach	
25 Benefits	
26 Pub game	
27 Distasteful	
28 Carle	
29 Platform	
30 Kilt	
31 Pigeon	
32 Speculator	
33 Realty claim	
34 John or Mary	
35 Robust playwright	
36 Mountain in Thailand	
37 Cheap cigar	
38 River to the Baltic	
39 Category's prov.	
40 Thai currency	
41 Doll person	
42 Compass dir.	
43 Plump town	
44 Wide-awake	
45 Nelson cover	
46 Caravanary	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

46 US rocket	52 Tropical fish
47 Gog and —	53 Bulrush
48 (Satan's armie)	54 River to the North Sea
49 Fr. town	55 Ethiopian commander
50 God of war	56 Adherent: suff.
51 Aware of	58 Gr. letter

Greece narrows current accounts deficit

ATHENS (AP) — Greece's current accounts deficit showed a significant improvement in the first nine months of this year, shrinking by 44 per cent to \$770 million, according to Bank of Greece figures published Saturday.

The figures showed that the current accounts deficit was contained at \$21 million for September, as compared to \$54.3 million for September 1986.

The drop resulted in a \$770 million current accounts deficit for the first nine months of 1987, against \$1,365 million for the same period last year.

"The results are encouraging and increase the possibility that the desired adjustment of the current accounts deficit will be achieved this year," a national economy ministry announcement said.

The drop was attributed to an increase in invisible trade — pay-

ments and receipts for services such as tourism and shipping — rather than an improvement in the trade deficit.

According to the figures, invisible resources increased by 34 per cent to \$6.5 billion, with the largest rise, 63 per cent to \$1.4 billion, coming from EC inflows. They totalled \$953 million last year.

Though payments were also up six per cent to \$2 billion, there was a 51.8 per cent increase in invisible trade receipts to give a surplus of \$4.5 billion, as compared to \$2.9 billion for January-September 1986.

The tourist industry is the country's largest foreign exchange earner, bringing in \$1.4 billion in the January-August period. Remittances from Greek emigrants and workers abroad amounted to \$838 million in the same period. There were no figures for September.

In contrast, the trade deficit increased 21.7 per cent in the first nine months of 1987 to \$5.2 billion from \$4.3 billion last year, the figures showed.

Imports reached \$9.1 billion as compared with \$7.5 billion last year. While exports marginally increased to \$3.8 billion from \$3.2 billion in the January-September 1986 period.

The country's foreign reserves also showed an increase, rising to \$3.9 billion from \$2.2 billion last year.

Since October, 1985, Premier Andreas Papandreu's Socialist government has implemented a tough economic austerity policy which imposed a near-freeze on wages through 1987 and slashed welfare spending.

It managed to cut a record \$3.3 billion current accounts deficit in 1985 to \$1.8 billion last year and trimmed inflation from 25 per cent to 16 per cent.

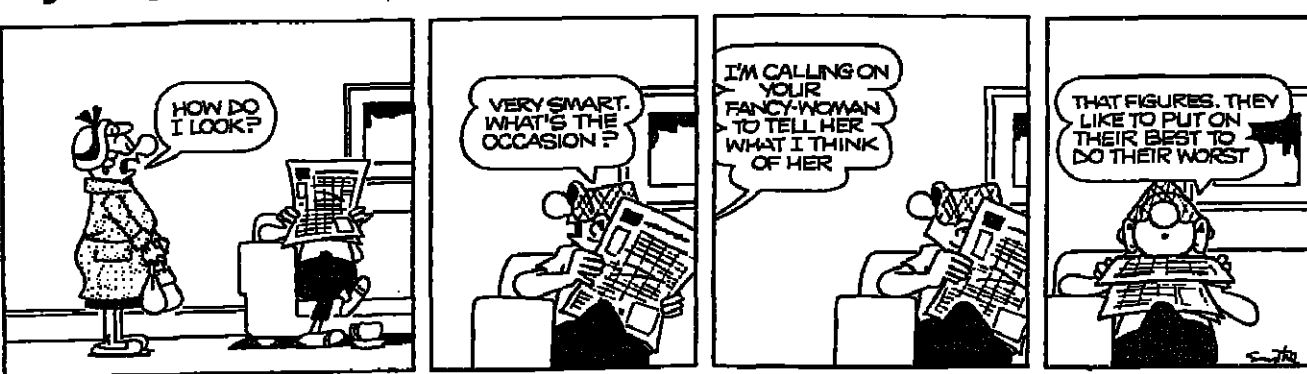
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAXIO	TUCOL	BOUFLE	JERIGG
□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □

A PROFESSIONAL CROOK SPENDS HIS TIME TRYING TO GET MONEY WITHOUT GETTING THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□ □ □ □ □" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BARON GAUZE SLEEPY MUSCLE
Answer: Another name for a credit card — A BUY PASS

5 killed in fresh black violence in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Five blacks, including a 15-year-old boy, have been killed in a flare-up of violence between blacks in South Africa's troubled Natal province, police said on Sunday.

The victims died on Saturday near the provincial capital of Pietermaritzburg. Troops were deployed there last week after dozens of people were killed in weeks of vicious fighting between rival black groups.

A daily police report on political unrest said the 15-year-old was found with his throat cut at Sobantu, one of a ring of townships around the city where the fighting has been concentrated.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Archbishop Desmond Tutu appealed last week for a truce in the clashes between the United Democratic Front (UDF), the largest anti-apartheid coalition, and the Zulu tribal group Inkatha.

Soldiers joined police last week in an effort to contain the fighting, which has claimed over 100 lives in recent weeks.

The police report said two bodies with multiple stab wounds were discovered at Pietermaritzburg's Caluza and Sinateng townships.

At KwaDangezi township on the road to the Indian Ocean port of Durban, two blacks were killed — one shot and one stabbed.

Zulu chief and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has rejected allegations that his aides are behind the violence. He launched a personal attack on Archbishop Tutu when they met on Friday for peace talks.

The chief accused clergymen of condoning violence and ques-

tioned the impartiality of Tutu, a supporter of the UDF.

The radical UDF, with three million followers, and the conservative Inkatha, with a million members, differ on the best ways of fighting the white-led government's apartheid race policy.

"What, Archbishop Tutu, has been achieved by discussions such as we are having today?... Meaningful peace initiatives cannot be achieved by jettisoning and by expressing lofty sentiments," Buthelezi said, according to a text of his speech released after the talks.

Clerics could not sit on the fence about violence, he said.

"If it is justified, further it. If it is not justified, oppose it boldly and effectively and don't hide behind carefully worded... theological rejections of it," he added.

Buthelezi said the UDF was incapable of contributing to peace initiatives.

Managua hopes talks with rebels will lead to dialogue with U.S.

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez said on Saturday he hoped the recently agreed ceasefire talks between his government and contra rebels would lead to direct dialogue with the United States.

Mr. Ramirez reiterated Sandinista government claims that talks with Washington, chief backer of about 12,000 contras, were necessary for ending the conflict that has claimed over 40,000 lives.

"We carry on insisting on the need for bilateral dialogue between Nicaragua and the United States," Mr. Ramirez said.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, architect of the Central American peace plan that called for the ceasefire, had promised to petition Washington for U.S.-Nicaraguan talks if the left-wing Sandinistas first agreed to direct talks with the contras.

Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the right-wing rebels agreed on Friday to their first peace talks since the fighting began in 1982.

The talks are to be mediated by Catholic Church Primate Cardinal Miguel Obando Y. Bravo, a staunch critic of the Sandinistas.

"We hope President Arias, in whose word we have always trusted, will move forward with the efforts he promised and which we think will be of benefit," Mr. Ramirez told reporters after a meeting with visiting U.S. senators, who are monitoring progress towards peace.

Nicaragua previously held several rounds of talks with U.S. officials in late 1984 and early 1985 but the meetings in the Mexican town of Manzanillo broke off with Washington accusing the Sandinistas of intransigence.

Democratic Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut said: "I think there's a point at which the United States would have to participate in security talks," he told reporters.

Republican Senator John McCain of Arizona said he was "very, very cautiously optimistic," but disappointed that the Sandinistas had rejected face-to-face negotiations, an amnesty for political prisoners and lifting a five-year-old state of emergency.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will make his first trip to Washington next week to address a meeting of the Organisation of American States (OAS).

A senior OAS official said Saturday that Mr. Ortega will speak Wednesday to the OAS 17th general assembly, the day after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz addresses the organisation.

Filipino military adopts new anti-rebel strategy

MANILA (Agencies) — The military said it had adopted new strategies to combat Communist insurgents in every village in the Philippines and warned that the rebels planned to step up urban violence.

Military, political and economic plans to combat the 18-year-old insurgency were approved at a meeting of the military high command attended by President Corason Aquino and 110 senior army commanders on Saturday, the military said.

"The (military) is confident that, with the support of the people, the government will gain substantial headway against the (Communist New People's Army) in 1988 and defeat it," Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos told reporters after Saturday's conference.

Military sources said anti-Communist vigilante groups would monitor guerrilla movements in towns and villages and conduct security patrols.

The military said earlier that it had uncovered an apparent plan by the rebels to intensify "urban insurrection," blamed for the killings of 16 people in the past two weeks, the Philippine News Agency (PNA) said.

It said the rebels planned to deploy company-size formations in some urban centres.

Operations officer Col. Clemente Mariano likened the guerrillas to fish in a pond that the New People's Army (NPA) hopes will eventually flood the cities.

"We have to drain the ponds," Mariano said. "We will adopt the enemy's own techniques of controlling barangays (villages). We will fight for control of all barangays nationwide."

He said the counter-insurgency programme was prepared with the help of former rebel leader Victor Corpus, a soldier who defected to the NPA in 1970.

became disillusioned with it and rejoined the government six years later.

The military estimates that about 30 per cent of the Philippines' 42,000 villages are either under the rebels' control or infiltrated by them.

Human rights groups have denounced the formation of about 200 vigilante groups around the country, accusing them of abuses.

Manila's Roman Catholic Archbishop, Cardinal Jaime Sin, was quoted in the Philippines Daily Inquirer newspaper on Sunday as expressing support for the vigilantes provided they were organised purely for self-defence.

"Suppose somebody would like to kill you, you have to protect yourself," Sin said.

The military has encouraged the formation of vigilantes in Manila following the wave of assassinations in and around the capital.

Most of the victims have been soldiers and policemen and three were Americans, including two servicemen who were shot dead in street ambushes outside the U.S. Clark Air Base.

Since the killings, U.S. soldiers have mounted security patrols in communities around Clark.

Right-wing opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile on Sunday denounced the U.S. patrols as "an incursion into Philippine sovereignty, an insult to the military and the government."

Mr. Enrile, in an interview published in the Independent newspaper, also protested at the arrival of the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway at the U.S. Subic Naval Base near Manila.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said Saturday that budget constraints may limit what the United States can do for the Philippines but urged businessmen to invest there and warned Congress not to skimp on his aid requests.

Indian troops reportedly kill 11 rebels in Jaffna

COLOMBO (R) — Indian troops trying to disarm Tamil guerrillas in Sri Lanka killed 11 rebels in the northern Jaffna peninsula, newspapers reported on Sunday.

The Weekend newspaper said the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) started the battle by firing at Indian soldiers guarding a harbour at Kankesanthurai on Saturday.

More than 20,000 Indian troops have been posted to Sri Lanka to disarm the Tigers and other groups opposed to a July 29 peace accord aimed at ending four years of violence between minority Tamils and majority Sinhalese.

All-India Radio said Indian troops captured a Tigers stronghold at Point Pedro in the peninsula on Sunday.

At Kankesanthurai, a Red Cross supply bus was set ablaze in crossfire between the Indians and

the Tigers on Sunday. No casualties were reported.

Police said two village-level government officers and a policeman were killed in separate incidents in the south and west on Saturday. The attacks were blamed on the banned Sinhalese Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) party.

The July agreement between Sri Lanka and India, which has a large Tamil population of its own, seeks to end a Tamil struggle to set up a separate state in the north and east.

Sinhalese groups have criticised the accord as giving too many concessions to Tamils.

Troops and police lined streets in Colombo and the suburbs on Sunday after reports that the Marxist JVP, which draws its support from the south, may launch fresh attacks this week in the capital.

U.S. envoy urges new U.N. vote for Soviet pullout from Afghanistan

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — A top U.S. diplomat, speaking on the eve of the annual General Assembly debate on Afghanistan, urged the world body Sunday to vote for the ninth straight year for early withdrawal of 120,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The speech by Ambassador Herbert S. Okun, deputy permanent U.S. representative, showed no sign of a softening of the U.S. position on Afghanistan prior to the U.S.-Soviet summit in Washington next month.

"A political settlement must be based on the prompt and com-

plete withdrawal of Soviet troops and self-determination for the people of Afghanistan," Mr. Okun said in a speech to the Afghanistan Relief Committee.

In remarks prepared for delivery, Mr. Okun said that neither the Soviet Union nor the Soviet-backed government of Najibullah in Kabul are taking significant steps to bring about a Soviet withdrawal or genuine national reconciliation.

He said that while the Soviet Union professes its intention to withdraw, "there has been little evidence... that (it) has done

anything to translate words into deeds."

Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979 to prop up a Soviet-installed Marxist government and have been battling U.S.-backed anti-Communist insurgents ever since.

For eight consecutive years since the intervention, the U.N. General Assembly has voted by an overwhelming majority for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The ninth annual debate begins Monday and a vote is expected Tuesday or Wednesday.

Dhaka University, colleges closed ahead of protests

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — The government has ordered Dhaka University and other colleges closed beginning Sunday in a move apparently aimed at preventing students from participating in planned protests to oust President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

The government late Saturday announced that Dhaka University, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology and all other colleges would remain closed for one week. It asked students to vacate their dormitories by Sunday afternoon.

The government announcement, released by its Press Information Department, gave no reason for the closure. But opposition student sources said it was aimed at thwarting student

participation in a planned "siege" of the capital Tuesday to protest the ruling government.

Bangladesh's mainstream opposition, spearheaded by popular opposition figures Sheikh Hasina and Khaleda Zia, plan to bring at least one million people from outside the capital to carry out the siege on the day Gen. Ershad completes the first year of his civilian rule.

Gen. Ershad, 57, seized power in a military coup in March 1982. He lifted martial law on Nov. 10, 1986, one month after he was elected to the presidency in an election boycotted by the opposition.

Opposition-backed student groups condemned the government for the closure of the schools.

Papandreou: No bases unless they serve Greek interests

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — Premier Andreas Papandreou said Saturday that four American military bases here will be shut down if the United States fails to prove they serve Greece's national interests.

"You have to prove to us that your presence serves our highest national interests," Mr. Papandreou said. "If you prove it, we will go to the people, if you don't, you'll go home."

The premier made his remarks two days before U.S.-Greek negotiations on the future of the military installations. He was addressing 140 members of his ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement's (PASOK) Central Committee.

The talks, to begin Monday, concern a new agreement that would replace a five-year accord that expires in December 1988. A new agreement would be subject to a national referendum.

"What exactly do the bases offer us today as far as the real danger from Turkey is concerned?" Mr. Papandreou asked.

Mr. Papandreou has repeatedly singled out Turkey as Greece's major external threat.

The bases are a key issue for Mr. Papandreou's government, which came to power in 1981 on an anti-Western platform pledging to remove the bases and pull the country out of NATO.

Since the early 1950s, the United States has operated four military bases in Greece — two near Athens and two on the southern island of Crete — as well as 20 smaller installations around the country.

American officials have said they are interested in drafting a new agreement by the end of 1987 and would like to keep regional politics out of the talks.

The American side has expressed fears that negotiations laden with regional issues could be dragged on well into 1988 for domestic political reasons.

Mr. Papandreou said the negotiations would be conducted on a "zero base" level, working on the assumption that the bases did not exist on Greek soil.

"We will start (the negotiations) as if you (the Americans) had nothing in Greece," Mr. Papandreou said. He added: "For everything you propose, we want you to prove... what contribution this has to the national security of the country. What it offers to you is your own business."

Soviets have secret base in Seychelles, report says

LONDON (R) — Soviet troops have secretly set up a military base in the Seychelles archipelago in the Indian Ocean, according to a British Sunday newspaper.

The early edition of the Sunday Times, available on Saturday night, quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying a Soviet infantry force landed on the islands a year ago.

They stayed to guard President Albert Rene and help with security for the Soviet embassy, it added.

The newspaper said this was the first time Soviet naval forces had been secretly based on a

foreign country and their presence worried Washington.

The Seychelles were strategically important and could provide a useful staging post to South Africa and India as well as the vital sea lanes around the Cape of Good Hope, it went on.

The islands are at least 1,000 miles south of the nearest Soviet naval base, on the island of Socotra near Aden, the Sunday Times said.

A spokesman for Britain's Foreign Office said British officials were aware of the report but could not confirm it.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KJ953 ♣Q876 ♠A1063
The bidding has proceeded:
South North East South
1 ♣ 2 ♣ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQJ7 ♠AJ ♠9 ♠AK10652
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ 2 ♣
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K9 ♠AKJ73 ♠J6 ♠10652
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
2 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
What action do you take?

What do you bid now?

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQJ ♠KJ1063 ♠QJ983
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ 2 ♣
What action do you take?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q9 ♠AK872 ♠953 ♠K2
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
4 ♣ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable you hold:
♠6 ♠KJ982 ♠QJ10 ♠AQ76
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
5 ♣ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Ginsburg withdraws after drug controversy

WASHINGTON (R) — In a major embarrassment for President Reagan, his second nominee for the Supreme Court, Judge Douglas Ginsburg, has withdrawn amid controversy over his past use of marijuana.

In a brief statement to reporters at the White House on Saturday, Judge Ginsburg said he had asked Mr. Reagan to withdraw the nomination because the "clamour" over his personal life would have drowned out discussion of his view on the law and his fitness for the highest court.

Mr. Reagan expressed regret, praised Judge Ginsburg's "selflessness and clear thinking" and promised to move swiftly to name

a replacement. A senior White House official said a new nominee would be proposed next week.

It was the second bitter and embarrassing setback for Mr. Reagan in his quest to put a conservative in the Supreme Court seat vacated by Judge Lewis Powell.

Judge Ginsburg had disclosed on Thursday that he had occasionally smoked marijuana in the 1960s and 1970s. Such use was illegal though widely tolerated.

On Friday, Mr. Reagan had expressed himself satisfied with Judge Ginsburg's statement admitting past marijuana use.

2 U.S. presidential contenders used drugs

DES MOINES (R) — Two Democratic contenders for the 1988 presidential race have admitted that they smoked marijuana at times during the 1960s and 1970s but say it should not count against them.

The question of drug use has become an issue because the revelation that President Ronald Reagan's Supreme Court nominee Douglas Ginsburg had smoked marijuana in the same period forced him to withdraw, dealing a severe embarrassment to Mr. Reagan.

Use and possession of marijuana in the United States is against the law.

Democratic contenders for the White House race former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt, 49, and Tennessee Senator Albert Gore, 39, told reporters that they used the drug casually when they were younger, but not at all in

recent years.

"Have I ever tried marijuana? Sure — back in the 1960s when I was a civil rights worker down south," Mr. Babbitt told reporters here on Saturday.

"What's the big deal? I don't know," he added.

Sen. Gore said he used the drug while a student at Harvard University and during army service in Vietnam.

"It was not a big part of my life and has not been for 12 years," said Sen. Gore.

"I tried marijuana, I wish I had not," he added.

Sen. Gore said his wife Tipper, a key figure in a campaign against explicitly sexual rock music lyrics, has also tried marijuana.

Several other presidential candidates campaigning here said they had never used drugs, but that youthful indiscretions should not automatically disqualify any-

one for office.

Illinois Senator Paul Simon, 58, said he was simply too old to have been exposed to the drug, which was prevalent on college campuses during the late 1960s and throughout the next decade.

He said that when he was a young man anyone looking for "a wild time" would "sneak off with a sixpack of beer somewhere and live it up."

"I did do that. I hope that doesn't disqualify me from being a candidate for president," he added.

Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, black rights leader Jesse Jackson, and Missouri Representative Richard Gephardt, who are seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, all denied ever using illegal drugs.

COLUMNS 7&8

Boy loses \$36,000 in stock crash

LONDON (AP) — A 15-year-old boy built up a stock portfolio worth £100,000 (about \$180,000) and then lost an estimated £20,000 (\$36,000) when the stock market crashed, British media reports said Saturday. The London Times said the boy had amassed a paper fortune on the London Stock Exchange by passing himself off as a young businessman, using market jargon gleaned from economics classes. But the alleged charade came to light when the market's steep decline over the past three weeks, the Times and other media said. The companies are now said to be trying to collect on the debt, possibly from the boy's parents. The Daily Mail identified the boy as Christopher Peach of Darley Dale, a town in the central England county of Derbyshire. The newspaper quoted his father, Leonard, as saying: "I don't know what is going to happen. The whole thing has blown up in our faces."

Separated siamese twin returns home

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Prissana Northington, one of a pair siamese twins surgically separated in 1955, wept Saturday as she told of returning to her native Thailand and meeting with the parents she hadn't seen in 32 years. Prissana, 34, returned to Thailand for the first time Thursday since she left for the operation at the University of Chicago's Billings Hospital. The twins, born to a poor farmer in northeastern Thailand, were adopted by Florence Atkinson, an American volunteer who took them to the United States for the operation. Prissana now works as a secretary in Mission Viejo, California, and is married to an American. Her twin, Napit, also stayed on in the United States. On Friday, Prissana met her father, Nak Polpinyo, 67, and her mother, Chuan, 58, in a reunion arranged by the Oriental Hotel. She also met her younger brother and sister for the first time. At a press conference at the hotel, a weeping Prissana said of the reunion: "It was hard to see them, and it's hard to describe it when you have been adopted and taken by wonderful parents and come back and see your biological family, and always hope in your heart that things are going well for them."

Hitler's typewriter, letters auctioned

MUNICH, West Germany (Agencies) — An unidentified collector has paid about \$60,000 for a portable typewriter on which auctioneers said Adolf Hitler wrote Mein Kampf and for a signed first edition of the book. The two items, auctioned with some of Hitler's letters, were supplied by the family of the Nazi dictator's secretary and close friend Emil Maurice. A spokesman for the Hermann Historica auction house said documents exist which prove the typewriter's authenticity. Hitler gave the machine to Maurice as a present in 1925 to thank him for his help with writing Mein Kampf, his strategy for world domination. Hitler dedicated the first edition of the book, published in Munich, to Maurice. Sold separately was a landscape painting done by Hitler before he came to power, which went for 15,000 marks (\$8,323), the auctioneers said. Hitler as a young man tried to make a living as a professional artist. Also sold separately were pieces of furniture from Hitler's mountain retreat in Bavaria and from the Nazi chancellery in Berlin. A white porcelain ink blotter was bought for 10,000 marks (\$5,882). The Hitler memorabilia were among more than 6,000 historical items — including antique weapons and armour from all over the world — sold Saturday night.

Sinatra not to perform in S. Africa

HARARE (R) — American Entertainer Frank Sinatra has pledged never to perform again in South Africa or its black homelands until apartheid has been abolished, a senior Nigerian official has said. Major-General Joseph Garba, chairman of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid, read out at a news conference in Harare extracts from a letter written by Sinatra to the committee two weeks ago. In it, Sinatra described himself as a lifelong fighter for civil rights and promised that he would not perform in South Africa or at the Sun City Entertainment and Gambling Complex in the nominally independent homeland of Bophuthatswana. U.N. officials attending a conference on apartheid and sport here were jubilant about Sinatra's declaration. The American singer has performed several times at Sun City for high fees and is one of the most prominent names on the U.N.'s blacklist of cultural figures linked to South Africa.

Charles, Diana return home

HANOVER, West Germany (AP) — The Prince and Princess of Wales have ended a weeklong visit to West Germany after charming tens of thousands of people who crammed into city squares and streets to welcome them. Charles and Diana boarded an airplane at Hanover's airport in late afternoon. Earlier Saturday they had a lavish luncheon at the residence of Ernst Albrecht, governor of Lower Saxony state, and chatted with British soldiers stationed in Celle, about 40 kilometres north of Hanover. Prince Charles, delivering a short speech before about 500 guests at the luncheon, thanked Mr. Albrecht for his "enormous hospitality." The luncheon guests dined on lobster and breast of guinea fowl. Princess Diana, who was wearing a short red dress and a black cape, smiled frequently at the guests. But when she entered the room as the luncheon began, Princess Diana walked expressionless and quickly past photographers. The royal couple began their West German tour in West Berlin amid intense British press speculation that their marriage was in trouble. But in their public appearances they smiled frequently at each other and gave no sign of a domestic crisis.

Late balladeer gets highest Soviet honour

MOSCOW (AP) — Vladimir Vysotsky, the late balladeer who won millions of admirers with his raspy-voiced songs and poems tinged with social criticism, was awarded the nation's highest cultural honour. The Soviet News Agency TASS announced that as "a way of restoring a fair attitude to that very talented man," the singer, actor and poet had been posthumously honoured a state prize of the USSR for 1987. "A consummately gifted man, he won nationwide recognition long before the official one," TASS commented. Vysotsky, who died at age 42 in July 1980, was recognised in his lifetime as a major actor at the Taganka Theatre, but his anti-establishment poetry and songs never gained official sanction until last year. A special state commission was established in September 1986 to collect and review Vysotsky's music and poetry and to consider creation of an appropriate memorial to the entertainer who remains a favourite among Soviets of all ages.

Dutch open first special AIDS clinic

AMSTERDAM (R) — The Netherlands opened its first special clinic on Friday to treat the rapidly growing number of Dutch sufferers from AIDS. The state-run clinic at the largest Dutch hospital here has 16 beds available to treat the 308 AIDS cases registered in the Netherlands this year. The number is expected to increase tenfold by 1990, hospital officials said. The acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus destroys the body's ability to fight disease and is nearly always fatal. "All of the eight patients we have already are men, most of them homosexual," a hospital official told Reuters. "Many of them came to Amsterdam from other parts of Europe and The Netherlands because of the more liberal attitudes here and some face a lonely death away from their families," he said. Dutch Health Ministry officials said the number of AIDS cases was rising steadily by around 40 to 50 every three months compared with 218 in the four-year period between 1982 and 1986.